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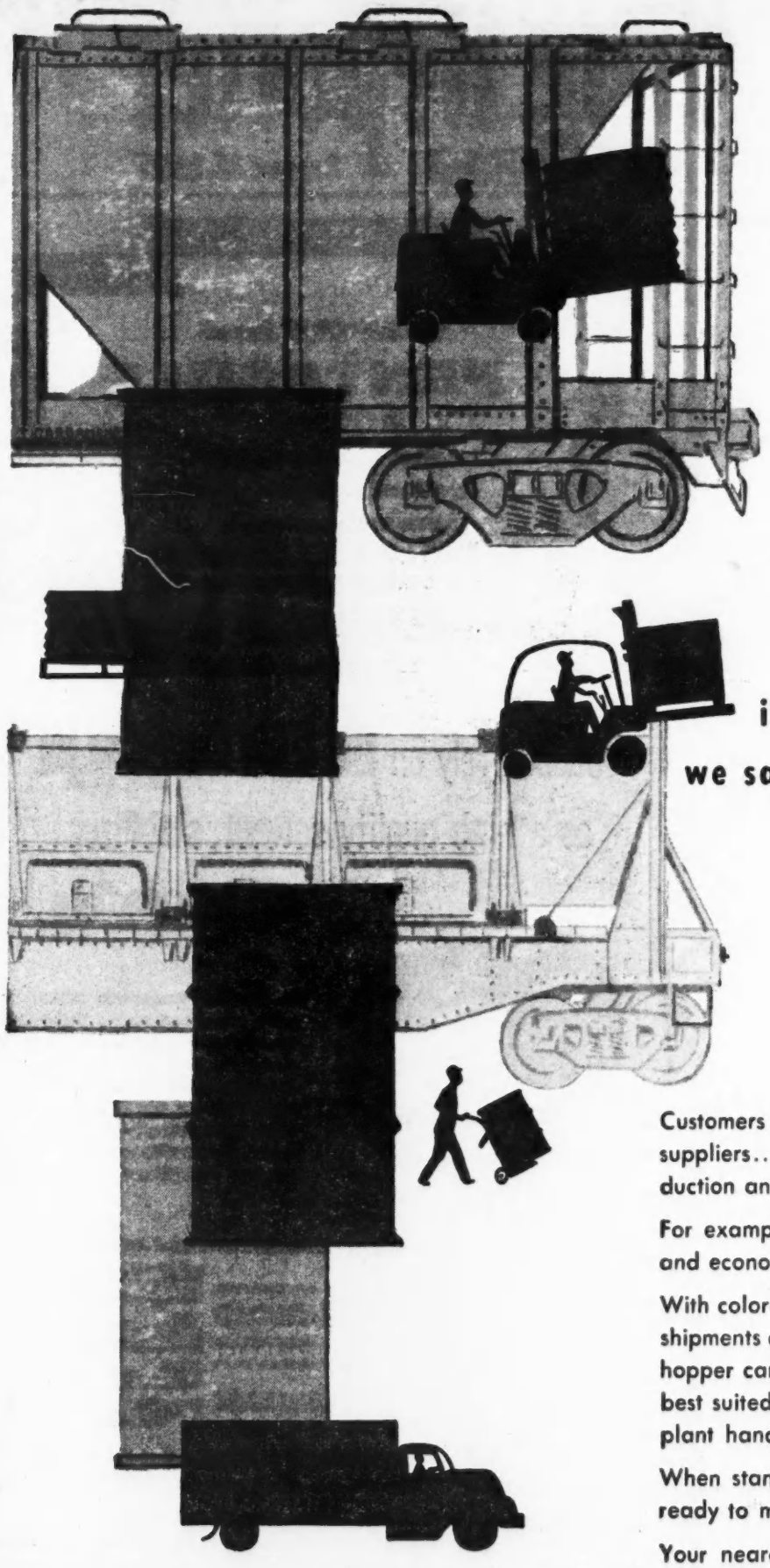

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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ASSUMES HIGH POSTS: Willard deCamp Crater, jr., named executive vice-president and general manager of American Molding Powder & Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. He had previously been with the polymer chemicals division of W. R. Grace & Co.

LCA Decides to Mine Ore in North Carolina

Lithium Corporation of America has decided to go whole hog in its move east. Earlier in the month the Minneapolis, Minn., firm decided to put a little reverse English on Horace Greeley's dictum and move production facilities and general offices eastward (OPD, 8/10/59).

Last week the picture was completed with an announcement that Lithium Corporation will mine its own ore at deposits owned in North Carolina and will terminate its raw material contracts with Quebec Lithium Corporation.

According to the firm, plans have been completed to resume mining deposits located near Bessemer City, N. C., when its present stocks have been exhausted, sometime next year.

In the previous announcement Lithium said it was going to move its St. Louis Park, Minn., production facilities, research and development laboratories, and pilot plant to Bessemer City where it owns a $7 million plant. Lithium will also relocate its executive offices somewhere on the eastern seaboard.

In the present announcement Lithium says it has informed Quebec Lithium that the raw materials purchase contract between the two companies has been ended and that it will not accept any further deliveries of spodumene ore concentrates from that firm.

Borden Coatings Facility Will Start Up in October

Borden Chemical Company has zeroed-in on October 1 as start-up date for its new $500,000 coatings and adhesives department plant at Illiopolis, Ill. Completion of the unit is expected by mid-September.

Designed by Borden engineers, the new unit will provide facilities for general manufacturing, warehousing, solvent solution processing, a tank farm for raw material storages, and office space.

The installation is located on the site of Borden facilities for production of polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, and butadiene-styrene emulsions.

Slated for production at the unit are Borden's full line of industrial coatings and finishes, adhesives, plastisols, hot melts, flooring mastics, underlayments, asphalt emulsions and other building material products.

To be served by the unit will be Chicago; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich; Kansas City, Kan., and other midwestern cities.

Maleic Men Seen and Raised As Monsanto Sweetens the Pot By Price Cut, Capacity Hike

Maleic anhydride's poker game continued apace last week, as Monsanto Chemical Company saw and raised other producers' bids by 20 million pounds a year. To show it wasn't bluffing, the St. Louis, Mo., firm tossed a five-and-a-quarter-cent reduction into the already-bulging pot. Monsanto also lopped the price of fumaric acid, maleic's trans-isomer, by 4½ cents a pound. Thus continues the expansion boom for a product which, when everything is totalled up, will have a production capacity of 224 million pounds a year in 1961, and a foreseeable demand of approximately 60-70 million pounds at the same time.

MOVES UP: Dr. H. D. Medley, appointed director of new chemical development for Celanese Chemical Company's product development department in New York. He had been in the Clarkswood, Tex., research laboratories of the company as head of the basic process research section.

The Big News From Monsanto

Monsanto did more last week than hack prices and plug for a 50 percent expansion: The firm officially made known at long last its actual position in the market. Current capacity at the John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis is 40 million pounds a year.

Monsanto's announcement also served to clarify the market position of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation. As of now, National Aniline rates itself even-steven with Monsanto—at 40 million pounds a year.

Further, though Monsanto's scheduled expansion to 60 million pounds annually will put the St. Louis producer ahead of National Aniline, the Allied Chemical division is already taking steps to remedy the difference.

Late Friday (August 28) National Aniline announced construction of fumaric acid facilities at Moundsville, W. Va. The new installation, to be on stream in June, 1960, will double National's fumaric capacity.

This latest development came a week after California Chemical Company announced that it would build a 20 million pound-a-year plant at Richmond, Calif. (OPD, 8/24/59).

Previously, American Cyanamid Company, Heyden-Newport Chemical Corporation, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., and Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company had all announced new plants, expansions, or intentions to get in the market.

OPD looked into the reasons for this boom in maleic again last week, and found

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High-Energy Fuel Plant May Not Close After All

Callery Chemical Company's $38 million plant at Muskogee, Okla., due to be shut down because of the Pentagon's decision to end its high-energy fuels program, may not be abandoned after all.

This optimistic note comes from Rear Adm. Robert Dixon, chief of the navy's bureau of aeronautics, who told a house science and aeronautics committee last week that the installation may be saved if another use can be found for it.

He pointed out, however, that this may be easier said than done, since the facility was designed to produce only high-energy fuels and it would be a tough job to convert it to something else.

Asked by the committee why the De-

—Continued on page 48

Stauffer Is Boosting Liquid Alum Potential

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has completed plans for a liquid alum plant alongside its sulfuric acid facility in Vernon, Calif. Construction of the new plant—scheduled to have a capacity of 1,000 tons per month—will begin immediately with completion slated for the end of the year.

Stauffer attributes its move to a boom in demand from the pulp and paper and water purification industries of Southern California.

Output of the facility will be shipped by tankcar and tankwagon.

According to Stauffer, sulfuric acid from the existing Vernon facility will be used in the alum processing, while bauxite, also used in the process, will be imported.

Stauffer is at present operating five alum plants. They are located at Richmond, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Houston, Tex., and Springfield and Bastrop, La.

Summers Buys Chemgro

Summers Fertilizer Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md., has acquired Chemgro, Inc., Fergus Falls, Minn. The purchase involved the plant, equipment, inventory and trademark. The operation will be under the general direction of W. A. Stolt, Summers' general manager of operations in the Dakotas.

Chemical Trade's No. 1 and 2 Bills Off Another Year

"Wait till next year!" That clarion call of the old Brooklyn Dodgers is now being heard for the chemical industry's No. 1 and No. 2 bills—color additives and the labeling of hazardous substances. The two measures, caught in the legislative logjam that usually occurs when congress nears the end of a session, are tied up in the house and senate interstate foreign commerce committees, respectively.

Senate Performed as Expected

The senate performed as expected last week, quickly clearing its own color legislation—the Hill bill (S 2179). The measure is now in the house committee which also has a version of its own (HR 7624).

The key stumbling block is a cancer amendment patterned after one inserted into the food additives law by Rep. James J. Delaney of New York. The house bill contains this provision. The senate version does not.

Rep. Oren Harris, chairman of the house group, has thus far shown no signs of acting on color additives this session. It's generally believed, however, that he means to put the whole matter over to the fall to allow time for a cooling-off and a more careful examination of the highly-controversial Delaney bill.

On labeling, nothing has been heard from the senate commerce committee since public hearings were held three weeks ago. At that time, representatives of the drug and toiletries industries let it be known they are against the legislation in its present form.

The gist of their argument is that they want to remain subject to regulations only under the food, drug and cosmetic law. A labeling bill, they contend, will put them under two pieces of legislation.

A compromise is in the works to overcome this objection. The idea is to exempt drug and cosmetic manufacturers from the labeling law and in its place write an amendment to the food and drug law covering the same ground.

Food and Drug Administration has said it will go along with this notion, and the drug and toiletries industries also cotton to the idea. However, time is fast running out on the session and there are few in the nation's capital who will take bets that such an amendment can be written before an adjournment.

A new note of disagreement was injected into the labeling situation last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is reported to be concerned that the

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Dow Unfurling Banner In the Antifreeze Field

Dow Chemical Company, which has been taking care of everybody else's antifreeze needs, has decided to take care of itself for a change.

Last week the Midland, Mich., chemical maker announced its intention to enter the antifreeze field with a national brand of its own for the first time. Dow has been a basic producer of ethylene glycol since World War I days and has been a supplier to the antifreeze trade since the late 1930's.

Not only will Dow be entering the market under its own banner for the first time, but the firm also will be introducing a new antifreeze. According to the

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Tranquilizers Applauded By Presidential Hopeful

The drug industry got a slap on the back from a presidential hopeful a fortnight ago. Only this wasn't mere political hokum. The political figure had solid statistics to back up the good word.

Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey, speaking at the opening of the Pharmacy Education-Industry Forum of the National Pharmaceutical Council in Princeton, credited tranquilizers as the major factor in his state's first net decrease in mental hospital patients.

In his best statesmanlike manner, the governor described the development of tranquilizers as "one of the greatest services of the drug industry."

DDT Buying Plans of Gov't a Salesman's Dream

The government will buy perhaps 60 million—and certainly no less than 45 million—pounds of DDT during the 1960 fiscal year for the world-wide anti-malarial program, it's been learned by OPD.

International Cooperation Administration, which issues the purchase authorizations, is expected to give General Services Administration the go-ahead to advertise for bids sometime next month.

ICA's appropriations bill is still going the rounds on Capitol Hill, and congress must first clear the money legislation before anything concrete can be done on the DDT purchase.

Only when ICA has figured out its budget and has determined how much it can allot to DDT will GSA be given the authority to sign contracts. However, while these calculations are being worked out in detail, GSA will be permitted to notify the pesticides industry what the year's total requirements will be.

For the 1959 fiscal year, some 47 million pounds of DDT were bought by the government and sent abroad to fight malaria. This fiscal year, it's believed, the figure will rise to 60 million pounds. And even if economy-minded lawmakers back off some of ICA's anticipated funds, the total is not expected to drop below 45 million pounds.

India received the lion's share of '59 DDT purchases—about three-quarters—and is likely to do just as well in fiscal '60, if not a little better. Brazil is coming up and should get more DDT this fiscal year than last.

The same delivery procedure will prevail this year as in fiscal '59—a two weeks' delivery basis.

House Gets Behind Senate, Backs Out-of-State Tax Curbs

Substituting its own measure (HJ Res 450) for a similar piece of legislation (S 2542) approved a fortnight ago by the senate, the house last week rushed through a bill limiting the authority of the states to tax income of interstate companies. Under the house bill, a state may not tax any interstate firm unless it keeps an office, warehouse or inventories within the taxing state. This means that an out-of-state concern is not subject to state income taxes if all it does is look for business there.

Where the senate's version has no time limit, the house measure has a cut-off date of January 1, 1961. Both bills provide for studies of the long-range state taxation problem.

House Tax Study Plan

The house plan is for the senate and house judiciary committees to look into the problem and make recommendations for permanent legislation by February 1, 1961. A special house judiciary subcommittee has already been set up and has scheduled a hearing for October.

The senate wants a special commission of senators, house members, Presidential appointees and state officials to consider the matter and report to the President and congress in 1961 or 1962.

Despite the differences between the two versions, Washington observers are agreed that congress is now virtually certain to pass legislation curbing the states' taxing powers before the lawmakers wind up their session.

They point out that the house lost no time in acting on a bill and that the two measures are easily reconcilable.

Among the matters which will have to be ironed out are the house amendment granting interstate companies immunity to state taxes only if they do not maintain an office of some sort in the taxing state, and its plan for setting up a commission on state taxation of interstate commerce and intergovernment problems.

The senate made it quite clear late in the week that it finds both ideas unacceptable. The house, in turn, insisted that

—Continued on page 53

Flintkote Man Files 1st Hawaiian Patent

A Flintkote Company executive in Hawaii has filed the first patent application from that newly-admitted state.

The application is for a new method of utilizing bagasse, the waste by-product of sugar production in the manufacture of insulation board. It was recorded a few minutes after Hawaii's admission to the Union.

The new method was developed by Sung H. Cha, research and quality control director of Flintkote's Hilo plant, third largest manufacturer in the Hawaiian Islands.

IMC Broadens Base In Plant Food Field

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation is broadening its base in the fertilizer field. Last week the plant food division of the Skokie, Ill., firm announced the purchase of a fertilizer plant—formerly owned by Moneka Farm Stores, Inc., but inactive for the past year—in Bartlesville, Okla.

John D. Zigler, division general manager, said that modernization of buildings and machinery, in addition to the installation of new equipment, is planned.

The unit will specialize in the production of "Rainbow," International Mineral's premium plant food.

According to Mr. Zigler, the new facility will put the firm in a better position,

—Continued on page 37

Highway Materials Firms Face Price-Fixing Charge

A federal grand jury in Boston last week returned three indictments against one trade association and seventeen corporations for alleged conspiracies involving more than $10 million in sales of asphalt, road tar and bituminous concrete to government agencies in New England.

One indictment charges a conspiracy to fix and maintain prices at which asphalt is sold to state and local governments of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to allocate markets among themselves, and to fix price on sales of asphalt to con-

—Continued on page 40

Chemical Industry Shown Best on Capital Investment

The chemical industry does the best of any industry on its capital investment, a Federal Trade Commission report shows.

The average after-taxes return for chemical companies in 1957 was 16.2 percent, which compares with 17.7 in 1956 and 14.7 percent in 1940.

The average return of eight industries showed an increase between 1956 and 1957 while sixteen others turned up declines. The steepest drops were recorded by rayon makers and refiners and smelters of nonferrous metals.

Refiners and smelters dipped from 17.5 percent in 1956 to 9.5 percent in 1957. Rayon was down from 6.4 to 3.4 percent.

A few of the other 1957 average rates of return on investment are: paper and allied products 10.3 percent; soaps, cleaners, and polishers, 13 percent; petroleum refining 12.3 percent, and asbestos and non-metallic mineral products, 13.3 percent.

The Week's Price Changes

Citronella Oil, Copra, Red Lead, Litharge Advanced.
Cottonseed Oil, Fishmeal, Ouricury Wax Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 7c. per lb. (p. 51).
Java, 5c. per lb. (p. 51).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Copra, $10 per ton (p. 49).
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 49).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb. (p. 49).
Lead, red, ½c. per lb. (p. 46).
Lead, white, basic carbonate, 1c. per lb. (p. 46).
White, basic silicate, ¾c. per lb. (p. 46).
White, basic sulfate, ¾c. per lb. (p. 46).
Basic silico-chromate, ½c. per lb. (p. 46).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 49).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (p. 46).
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb. (p. 46).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 49).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 49).
Silver bullion, ½c. per oz (p. 30).

Prices Reduced

Corn oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (p. 41).
Fishscrap, $2 per ton (p. 41).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 49).
Mercury, $1 per flask (p. 30).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Ouricury wax, 2c. per lb. (p. 49).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 49).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 49).
Soybean oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (p. 49).
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb. (p. 49).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Aug. 28, 1959	Aug. 21, 1959	Aug. 29, 1958
109.35	109.40	108.68

Additives Lagging Is Denied

A top industry executive came to the defense of chemical men last week against a government accusation that they've been laggards in complying with the 1958 food additives amendment. Not only did the chemicals spokesman say it wasn't so, but he also strongly suggested that the government go slow in pushing compliance where a safety factor isn't involved. Speaking out for the chemical trade was Kenneth E. Mulford, executive vice-president of Hercules Powder Company and head of MCA's food additives committee.

Addressing the division of food, drug and cosmetic law of the American Bar Association, meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., last week, Mr. Mulford insisted that "the food industry and its suppliers are diligently endeavoring to complete and file petitions."

His defense was in answer to a statement by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming that has been interpreted as implying that manufacturers have been slow in filing petitions for approval of old additives under the law in expectation of an extension of the deadline filing.

Mr. Mulford pointed out that the law allows the secretary to extend the March, 1960, deadline for petitions on old additives that may require approval.

"If extensions beyond March, 1960, are requested," he said, "it is my conviction

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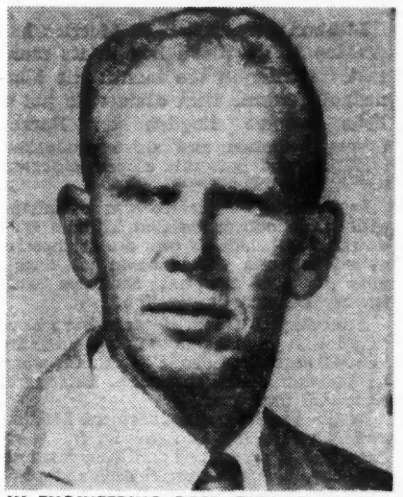

IN ENGINEERING POST: Phillip T. Maddex, appointed chief engineer for United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles.

Petrochemicals Will Belong To Government in Mexico

Mexico has passed a law extending its oil monopoly to cover the basic petrochemical industry now being launched with $100 million in US and British loans. Initial government investment is expected to total about $110 million.

However, the new law lays no government claim to secondary processing of substances to be turned out by the complex now getting under way in the Lerma Valley. It is this secondary level at which foreign and Mexican firms have shown interest in investing.

Administration officials hope to have the petrochemical complex fully on stream by 1964.

Firmenich Buys Facility Of Ciba in Pennsylvania

A top Swiss chemical maker, Firmenich, has bought the Kimberton, Pa., plant of Ciba Company.

Firmenich is a manufacturere of synthetic organic chemicals for the perfumery and flavor industries. Though the Swiss firm has not formally announced its plans for the Kimberton unit, it has intimated that it will manufacture its line of aromatic chemical specialties there.

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Bouquets From AFL-CIO

A few bouquets have been thrown at some segments of the chemical industry from an unexpected quarter—a top executive officer of the AFL-CIO.

The occasion for the verbal posies is an article in the union's weekly newspaper, *AFL-CIO News*, dealing with legislation on chemical labeling. The author of the article, George T. Brown, assistant to union president George Meany, applauded what he describes as "responsible firms and business groups" in their efforts toward a safe labeling program.

Cited as particularly cooperative are three top organizations: Manufacturing Chemists Association, the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association and the American Standards Association.

However . . .

While Mr. Brown patted with one hand, he took a couple of whacks with the other. And back of the whole commentary, both pro and con, lay a specific purpose: to push the union's plans for a broader and more comprehensive labeling law.

In giving industry its lumps, Mr. Brown pointed out that "all manufacturers are not willing to cooperate; some do not like to indicate that their product is or can be poisonous, since they believe it will reduce sales."

While conceding that "there are firms which do use adequate labels and encourage other companies to adopt voluntarily adequate labeling programs," he argued that these firms "would oppose enactment of a law requiring proper labels on chemical products."

Mr. Brown sums up his contention this way: "Whatever is being done, it is not enough."

He then went on to advise that the "trade union movement of America has a vital role to play in this fight for adequate labeling of chemical substances. After all, we are an organization of workers' families and the labeling of household chemicals in an adequate manner is certainly of concern to us."

Conoco Mounting Alcohol Invasion Along a Brand New Petroleum Route

Continental Oil Company is gearing itself for a massive invasion of the industrial alcohols market, and it is going to be moving along a brand new route. The Houston, Tex., petroleum firm announced plans over the weekend to build a multi-million dollar petrochemical plant at Lake Charles, La., for the manufacture of straight-chain primary alcohols. The new unit will be distinguished by the fact that it will reportedly be the first to make those chemicals from petroleum. Previously, they were produced only from natural oils and fats. The installation will have a capacity of more than 50 million pounds annually.

TAKES ON NEW DUTIES: Bernard H. Lorant, given responsibility for the overall research and development activities of Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago. He was recently named assistant to the president.

According to Conoco senior vice-president Harold G. Osborn, construction work will begin immediately, with completion scheduled for early 1961. The facility will be constructed adjacent to the firm's refinery at Lake Charles.

The Name Is 'Alfol'

The series of alcohols will be marketed under the Conoco trademark of "Alfol" for use in the manufacture of detergents, plasticizers, cosmetics, lubricating oil additives, paper, textiles and emulsifiers.

Primary raw material for the new products is petroleum-derived ethylene. Conoco will obtain its ethylene from the plant operated at Lake Charles by Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., in which Conoco owns a 50 percent interest.

Development of the new process was announced by Conoco last September

—*Continued on page 39*

Gen'l Aniline Facility To Get Its Face Lifted

The United States' first commercial high-pressure acetylene chemicals facility, built some three years ago, is in for a face-lifting. According to the announcement by General Aniline & Film Corporation, the unit, located at Calvert City, Ky., is slated to be re-engineered to boost rated capacity.

Back of the General Aniline move is an increase in demand for polyvinylpyrroli-

—*Continued on page 44*

Dixon Will Sell Stock, Expand Aluminum Sulfate

Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J., has filed a statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission seeking registration of 10,000 shares of 6 percent cumulative convertible preferred stock, $100 par value.

The company plans to use the proceeds, together with a $750,000 term bank loan, to:

1. Build a $1,350,000 aluminum sulfate plant adjacent to its sulfuric acid installation at Newark, N. J.
2. Reimburse expenses incurred in modifying the mortgage indenture for which its 6 percent bonds due 1975 were issued ($37,500) and in connection with a prior financing program for the aluminum sulfate plant ($10,000).
3. Provide added working capital.

DuPont Stockholders Not Sure That Taxes Are Certain as Death After Turn in GM Legislation

Despite the fact that nothing is sure but death and taxes, stockholders of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., are still not so certain about the latter. Oddly enough, their lack of positiveness arises from the approval last week by the house ways and means committee of a piece of tax-relief legislation—the Simpson bill (HR 8126). The measure is designed to lighten the tax load of duPont stockholders as a result of the forced distribution of 63 million shares of General Motors Corporation stock.

The bill provides that if a Chicago Federal Court orders that GM stock be parceled out to duPont stockholders, they need pay income tax only on the average cost of the GM stock to duPont—or on $2.10 a share—for the General Motors stock they receive.

Capital Gains Rate Allowed

When and if a duPont holder sells his GM stock, he will be allowed to pay taxes at a capital gains rate on the difference between the price he gets for the stock and the $2.10 a share.

Under present law, duPont stockholders must pay regular ordinary income tax rates on the full current market value of GM stock, now around $55 a share.

While it's very evident that the duPont holders are getting a substantial tax break in the Simpson bill, the future of the legislation itself is far from clear.

What is muddying the picture is the insertion of provisions by the committee aimed at giving a helping hand to Hilton Hotels Corporation and other firms which must sell property under antitrust divestiture decrees.

These sections in the bill defer taxes on any profit made on property that is sold if the proceeds are reinvested within a year in a similar property which the court decides does not aggravate the antitrust problems.

While both the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department favor the duPont provisions in the measure, they are very unhappy about the Hilton Hotel amendments.

Also unreconciled to the Hilton provisions are some key house members, including the powerful chairman of the ways and means committee—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas. Thus, the house may not act on the measure, after all, this session.

As if this weren't enough to contend with, there is considerable sentiment in

—*Continued on page 52*

TAKES OVER SALES JOB: M. M. Gruber, former head of coatings resins sales for Ciba Products Corporation, Fair Lawn, N. J., appointed sales manager.

Carbide Polyethylene Unit Put on Stream in Whiting

The latest addition to Union Carbide Plastic Company's high pressure polyethylene production—a new 80 million pound per year unit at the Whiting, Ind., plant—went on stream last week.

The move, according to a spokesman for the firm, boosts Union Carbide's total capacity for low-density polyethylene to over 400 million pounds per year.

The spokesman pointed out that the new unit, at the time it was authorized in 1957, was expected to have a 72 million pound capacity. However, improvements in production technics which have been incorporated during construction of the plant, have boosted the capacity, he said.

Brush Beryllium Plans $6.5 Million Bond Sale

Brush Beryllium Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to register $6.5 million of convertible subordinated debentures (due 1974) that it wants to put up for public sale.

The firm intends to put the majority of its money into an expansion program it has under way while a smaller portion will

—*Continued on page 33*

Emery Acids Boom; Firm Sets Expansion

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has been doing so well with its oleic derived azelaic and pelargonic acid sales that its plunking another $6 million down on the barrelhead for an expansion of its home-based production facilities.

The Emery unit, completed five years ago, is reportedly the world's only installation to manufacture the acid through commercial oxidation by ozonalysis.

John J. Emery, president, says the expansion move results from a substantial broadening of the utility of azelaic and pelargonic acids and their derivatives.

The program includes plans to increase several-fold esterification capacity for Emery's line of "Plastolein" plasticizers,

—*Continued on page 53*

Reeves Is Now Marketing Low-Denier Polypropylene

Reeves Brothers, Inc., has come out with a low-denier polypropylene fiber it is marketing at prices competitive with those for nylon.

The fiber, which was first marketed last year as large diameter polypropylene nonfilament fiber for industrial use, will be offered as a staple and also as a continuous multifilament yarn.

The material is being manufactured by Reeves at its plant outside Spartansburg, S.C. and it is also manufactured in Italy by Montecatini Societa Internationale.

Hydrogen Peroxide In a Serious Role

The blonde's best friend, hydrogen peroxide, has turned from the frivolities of life to something serious: space travel.

The chemical's new mission in the world is that of an auxiliary (life sustaining) engine fuel in the US's space research plane, the X15.

According to the developers of the auxiliary engine, General Electric Company, the peroxide-powered auxiliaries supplied the only energy aboard for keeping the pilot alive and bringing the craft back to earth on its first power flight.

Hercules Is Backing Up Its Chemicals With $500,000

Hercules Powder Company is putting up half a million dollars to back its chemicals and customers in the food packaging field.

The Wilmington, Del., firm last week announced its sponsorship of a basic study program for the toxicological properties of chemicals supplied to the food packaging industry.

The program, developed with the help of the Food and Drug Administration, will be conducted by Industrial Bio-test Laboratories, Inc., Northbrook, Ill., and will have two phases: The first will cover acute and subacute toxicological studies; the second will be concerned with chronic toxicological studies ranging up to three years in length.

Results of the study will back customers in their compliance with requirements of recent amendments to the food and drug act.

The initial program is estimated by Hercules to cost about $500,000, but continuing studies will add considerably to the total cost in the years ahead, the firm says.

Chemical materials to be covered in the study have been used by the food packaging industry and others for years—in some cases for more than 100 years.

According to a Hercules spokesman, "safety to the consumer in any of these products has never been questioned, but under the new FDA law, safety must now be formally proved in accordance with exacting and detailed specifications of the law if use of these materials is to continue."

He cited adhesives as an example of

—*Continued on page 52*

PENICK and TYROTHRICIN

two names that belong together

For years this perfect combination has been the starting point for many successful pharmaceutical products.

Tyrothricin – the first commercial antibiotic – is available from Penick in two grades . . .

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. . . both produced under the most exacting biological controls. Potency consistently exceeds minimum USP standards.

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NEW DRUG APPLICATION?

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IN MANAGERIAL POSITION: J. R. Corbin, named sales-service manager by Marbon Chemical Division of Borg-Warner Corporation, Chicago.

Pesticides Did Okay Dollarwise, Otherwise

Pesticide makers, despite the fact that the national economy was against them, did okay last year. To put it in Madison avenue parlance, saleswise and dollarwise and productionwise, pesticides were on the upswing in '58.

According to a report by the Tariff Commission, production of pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals in 1958 amounted to 539 million pounds—about 5 percent more than the 512 million pounds reported for 1957. Sales in 1958 were 467 million pounds, valued at $196 million, compared with 433 million pounds, valued at $178 million, in 1957.

The output of cyclic pesticides and other chemicals included in the cyclic group amounted to 445 million pounds in 1958—about 9 percent more than the 407 million pounds produced in 1957. Sales in 1958 were 378 million pounds, valued at $148 million, compared with 340 million pounds, valued at $132 million, in 1957.

The chemical in this group which was

—Continued on page 32

Chemical Affiliate Formed By German, French Firms

A German chemical maker and two French firms have formed a corporation in France for the manufacture and sale of isocyanates, polyesters and polyethers.

The three firms are Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft of Germany and Societe D' Electrochimie, D'Electro Metallurgie et Des Acieries Electriques D' Ugine and Societe Progill, of France.

Name of the new affiliate will be Progil-Bayer-Ugine (P.B.U.) and its headquarters will be in Paris. The works will be located near the town of Grenoble.

According to the three parent firms, the move is prompted by a growing demand for the chemcals in France and the "franc area." It is expected, the firm added, that a good part of the output of the new unit will be exported.

Chemical Sun in the Argentine Appears to Be Rising Steadily In Spite of Internal Problems

Growing foreign money interest—coupled with the strong probability that a petrochemical industry will be formed soon—makes the future of Argentine chemicals look pretty good, despite plaguing insular problems that have been hindering industrial progress in that South American country. The foreign investment interest is primarily German and American. The German money is a carry-over from the days of the Argentine chemical industry's origin, when German firms made heavy contributions to the birth of that industry, and in the process entrenched themselves in the 'Argentine economy.

Hampering chemical growth in Argentina are deep-rooted labor difficulties left over from the Peronista days, plus raw material shortages (result of the new government's fiscal policies) and also a number of lesser problems that invariably plague a nation that hasn't realized its full industrial potential.

The Difficulty: Materials, Labor

According to a report from the Business and Defense Services Administration, the raw material shortages and labor difficulties were what specifically slowed-down Argentine chemical development last year.

In the year previous, the BDSA report points out, chemical output in that country reached an all-time high.

A sagging foreign exchange picture sparked Argentina's decision to put a ban on imports. By the end of the year, however, the nation's industry and economy had had enough of it and a number of the restrictions were lifted.

The import ban was only one problem though. A work stoppage in the fall of last year not only curbed output in the chemical industry but also slowed down metallurgical, textile and other lines affected by lack of chemicals. It was settled after "emergency" wage increases were granted.

The Argentine chemical industry is seen by the BDSA as one dominated by a few big enterprises. Of several hundred chemical makers, the report notes, some twelve companies account for about 50 percent of production.

Although producers continue to rely in large part upon imported primary or intermediate materials, dependence upon foreign sources for some chemicals has decreased.

German chemical and pharmaceutical plants which were taken over during World War II and operated by the gov-

—Continued on page 47

MEDAL RECIPIENT: Harry B. McClure, vice-president of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, chosen to receive the Chemical Industry Medal of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry. It will be presented October 16 in New York.

Soap, Syndet Sales Climb in First Half

Soap and synthetic detergent sales rose to a new high during the first six months of the year, according to reports from sixty-two manufacturers in a survey by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, Inc. The picture as drawn in the survey shows sales of 2,062,686,000 pounds valued at $526,142,000, up 4.9 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively, from the first half of 1958.

Synthetic detergent sales amounted to 1,540,602,000 pounds with a value of $372,996,000, an increase of 7.9 percent in quantity and 6.9 percent in dollars.

Sales of liquid synthetic detergents continue to expand, with particular strength

—Continued on page 40

Fats, Oils Group Sets Outing

The Eastern Fats and Oils Association has set its annual golf outing for September 10 at the Dellwood Country Club in New York. A luncheon and dinner will be held at the club. Sports on the agenda will include tennis and swimming, plus softball, baseball, billiards, cards and horseshoes.

Synthetic Rubber Men See No Gov't Sale Competition

Synthetic rubber men see no trouble coming their way when the government begins to market $30 million of its stockpiled natural rubber next spring. The government announced its decision to move the material last week.

The way the synthetic material makers see it, the government rubber will merely plug up an under-supply hole that has been plaguing natural rubber buyers for some time.

A spokesman for one major rubber producer put it this way: the natural rubber

—Continued on page 45

Minerals Relief Seems Out, But Probe Seems On

Senators from the western mining states are ready to concede that there will be no minerals relief legislation this session. So they've gone ahead and done the next best thing. They've pushed resolutions through the senate calling upon the Tariff Commission to look into the lead, zinc and fluorspar situations to determine whether domestic producers are being hurt by imports.

While the commission is not required to follow through on investigations asked in such resolutions, it generally accedes to congressional bidding.

The lead-zinc resolution (S Res 162) calls for a commission report by March 31, while the fluorspar resolution (S Res 163) asks that findings be made by February 29. Both resolutions were allowed to stand despite administration pleas that they be withdrawn.

Why Administration Is Worried

What the administration is worried about is that the resolutions might open the door to far-reaching and restrictive legislation on imports of basic commodities.

The commission, if it finds that the domestic industry is being damaged by imports, can recommend to the President that tariffs be raised or that quotas be established. The Chief Executive can either accept or reject these suggestions.

The house also wants to do something for the depressed mining industry. Last week it passed a resolution (H Con Res 177) calling upon the executive agencies to work out a plan for helping minerals producers.

The resolution declared that there is a pressing need to draft a long-range national policy that would solve unemployment and production problems in US mines.

The measure, which now goes to the senate for possible concurrence, does not require the President's signature.

The fluorspar resolution replaces a quota bill approved by the senate interior committee earlier this year. This piece of legislation ran into a snag, however, when the senate finance committee

—Continued on page 40

Polyethylene Film Project Goes on Stream in October

Plastics Horizons, Inc., Paterson, N. J., expects to have its new polyethylene film plant at Batavia, Ill., in production by October.

According to a spokesman for the firm, design of the new structure makes bulk handling of raw materials possible. Also, polyethylene granules can be pumped directly to the production area from railroad cars on a spur track that enters the property.

Production, it was added, will be sold primarily to convertors of plastic films, to distributors, and to packaging users of the film as an overwrap.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 7-9.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Dallas, Tex., October 4-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Society for Testing Materials, Pacific area, San Francisco, October 11-16.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., September 10-11.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Que., Canada, September 20-23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, New York Coliseum, New York, November 30-December 4.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 30-September 2.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Gordon Research Conferences, "Cancer," Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; "Chemistry of Adhesion," New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; "Molten Salts," Kimball, Union Academy, Meridan, N. H., August 31-September 4.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel and motel, Biloxi, Miss., October 19-22.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

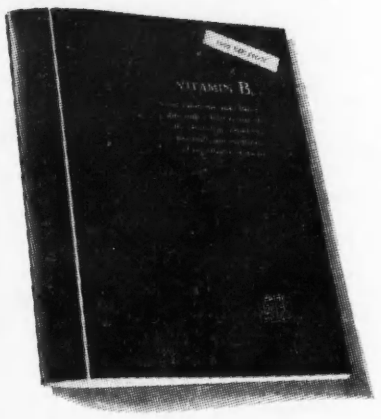
Society of the Plastics Industry, midwest section conference, French Lick Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 10-11; New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.

New Vitamin B_6 Brochure From Roche Has Expanded Text and Revised Formulae Tables

1959 EDITION NOW READY

This revised, expanded edition of the Roche vitamin B_6 brochure will be of great interest to all executives in pharmaceutical manufacturing who are concerned with the preparation or sale of vitamin preparations.



Increased to 40 pages from 24, containing more than a hundred additional references, and with revised pharmaceutical formulae tables, the 1959 edition of the Roche vitamin B_6 brochure is now being distributed.

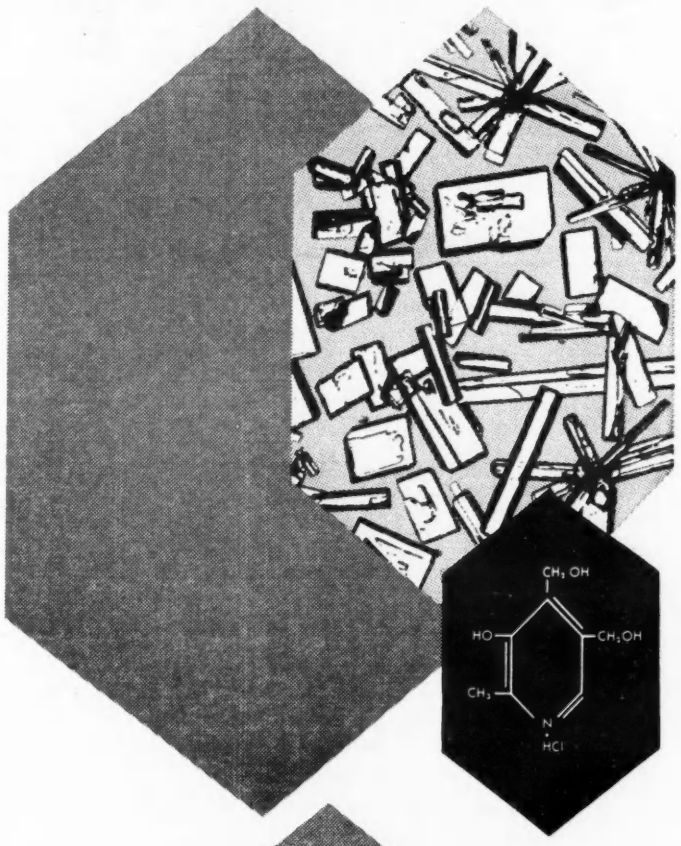
Eleven chapters cover the following important information about vitamin B_6 — History; Physiology; Biochemistry; Avitaminosis and Hypovitaminosis; Pharmacology; Clinical Considerations; Medical Antagonists; Projected Daily Maintenance Requirement and Therapeutic Dosage; Occurrence in Foods; Chemistry; and Pharmaceutical Considerations.

A series of tables give excellent resumes of the formulae of various pharmaceutical preparations — polyvitamin drops, elixirs and syrups, multivitamin tablets and capsules.

The bibliography covers 246 papers.

FREE COPIES AVAILABLE

Copies of the brochure are available without charge on request from the Vitamin Division, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley 10, New Jersey. In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 1956 Bourdon Street, St. Laurent, Montreal 9, P. Q. *Roche Round The World:* affiliated companies in Basel, Bogotá, Bombay, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Grenzach (Baden), Havana, Istanbul, Johannesburg, London, Madrid, Mexico City, Milan, Montevideo, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Vienna. Agencies in other countries.



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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 28 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.20
sweet, USP, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works lb. .0495 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0570 - .1000
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼ - .2014
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton.84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton.86.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies, ton. 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 —
bgs t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 8.20
USP gran., fib dms. lb. .17¼ —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. 50 .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works ton 63.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 63.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193 00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 15.48 -17 48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32 00 - —
purit., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40 00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb .20 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .22 .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis lb 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic dms lb. 17 50 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15 00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 15 00 -17 00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb 4.20 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - 20½
tanks, same basis lb. 16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —

Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.30
Tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3 00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .33 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .95 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; t.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm. kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09½ - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms. lb. 4.56 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, annyd bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —

Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt equald ton. 218 00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald, ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25 00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60% cns lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
tanks, works:
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .33
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., t.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., t.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1 08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.60 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.)
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, tars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms lb 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth sublodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb 45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs c.l., works ton. 145 00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 155 00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton. 195 00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton. 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - 55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton. 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
powd., USP, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87

Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton.188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.30 - —
cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs.9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls. works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif. cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .95 - 1.05

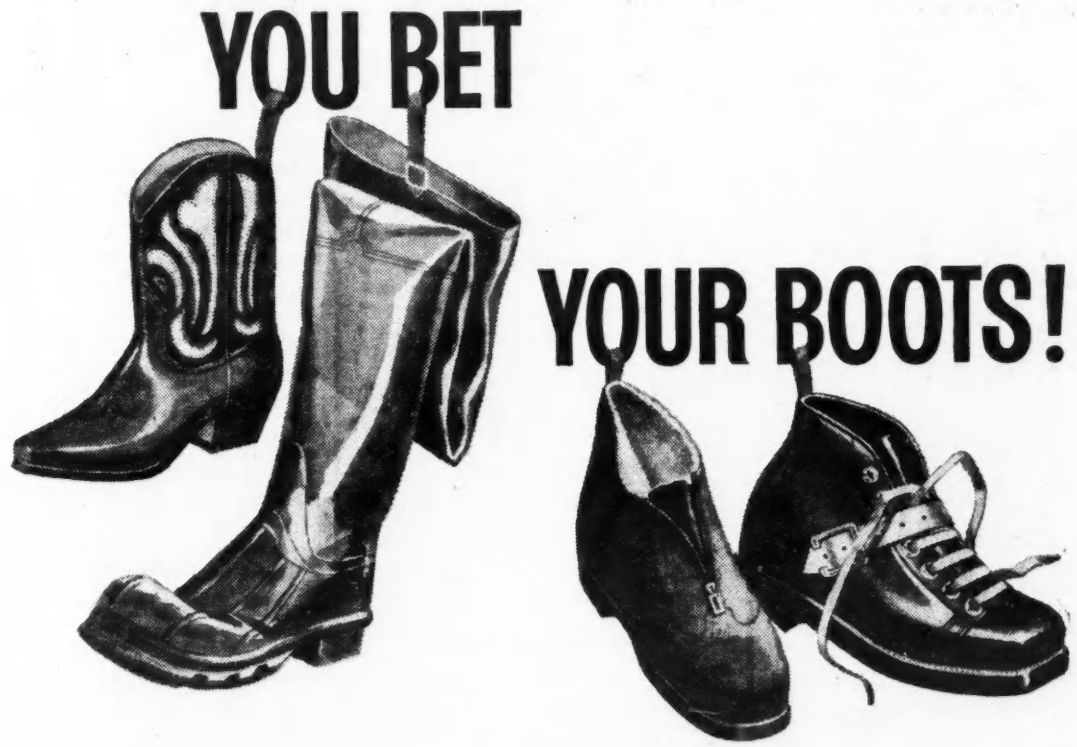
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl taurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.49 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149 00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.48.00 —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald ton.12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb. .27 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —



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Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb dm., ton lb. .66½- —
AA, 150-lb. dm. ton lb. .73½- —
Calcium hydride lump dms. works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies. cs. 22.95 25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm. 30.80 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide jars lb 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF dms. 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb .36 .40
dms., smaller lots. works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. 1.24 1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton 77.70 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald ton. 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 94.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald ton. 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic NF, precip., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt. alld. works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd. 100-lb dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99% dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, 85% dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms lb 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton. 8.00 - —

Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 41.50 -45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16 90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 - 1.13
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .34 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip, grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports. lb. .19¼- .19¾
New [illegible] same [illegible] .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, lb. .16¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns. dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb .31 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).

Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46% dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms. c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms. l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs. same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —

Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt alld lb 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots. lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30⅛
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28⅛
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. 29 - .29⅛
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .72 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .80 - 1.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., ogs., c.l., ex dock net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15⅛
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis, bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .38 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —

Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).		
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier	lb.	1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R	lb.	1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis	lb.	1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.		
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.67 - .72
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.18 - —
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.16¼- —
refd., deodorized, dms.	lb.	.24 - .25
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.28½- .31
tanks	lb.	.26 - —
double dist (stripped), dms.	lb.	.29½- .32
tanks	lb.	.27 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08¾- .09
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20 - .22
Blue, bls.	lb	20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .65
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½- —
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75 - —
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22 - .24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3405- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34560- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.44 - .44½
Cryst., dihydrate dms., works,	lb.	.30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.39¼- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619 - —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.30 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.47 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works,	lb.	.45 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95 -14.95
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	22.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.30 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	27.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	28.35 -31.35
Copper undecylenate, dms.	lb	2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports	ton.	220.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	lb.	215.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08 - —
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.06¾- —
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1747- .1775
tanks	lb.	.1547- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).		
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more	gram	1.30 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots.	oz	6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	55.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.11⅞ Nom.
tanks, Valley	lb.	.11¾- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.11¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.11¼- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.17⅛- .17¼
tanks	lb.	.15⅛- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).		
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.	lb.	3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.		
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).		
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area	lb.	1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis	lb.	1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb	.22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, same basis	lb	.14 - —
o-Cresol, 25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 - —
tanks, same basis	lb	13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	53 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb	49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb	1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald	gal	1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	1.40 - —
tanks, same basis	gal	1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l. same basis	gal.	1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25 - —
tanks, frt equald.	gal.	1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more	gal.	1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis	gal.	1.05 - 1.18
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 —

Eastman Aldehydes

acetaldehyde
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

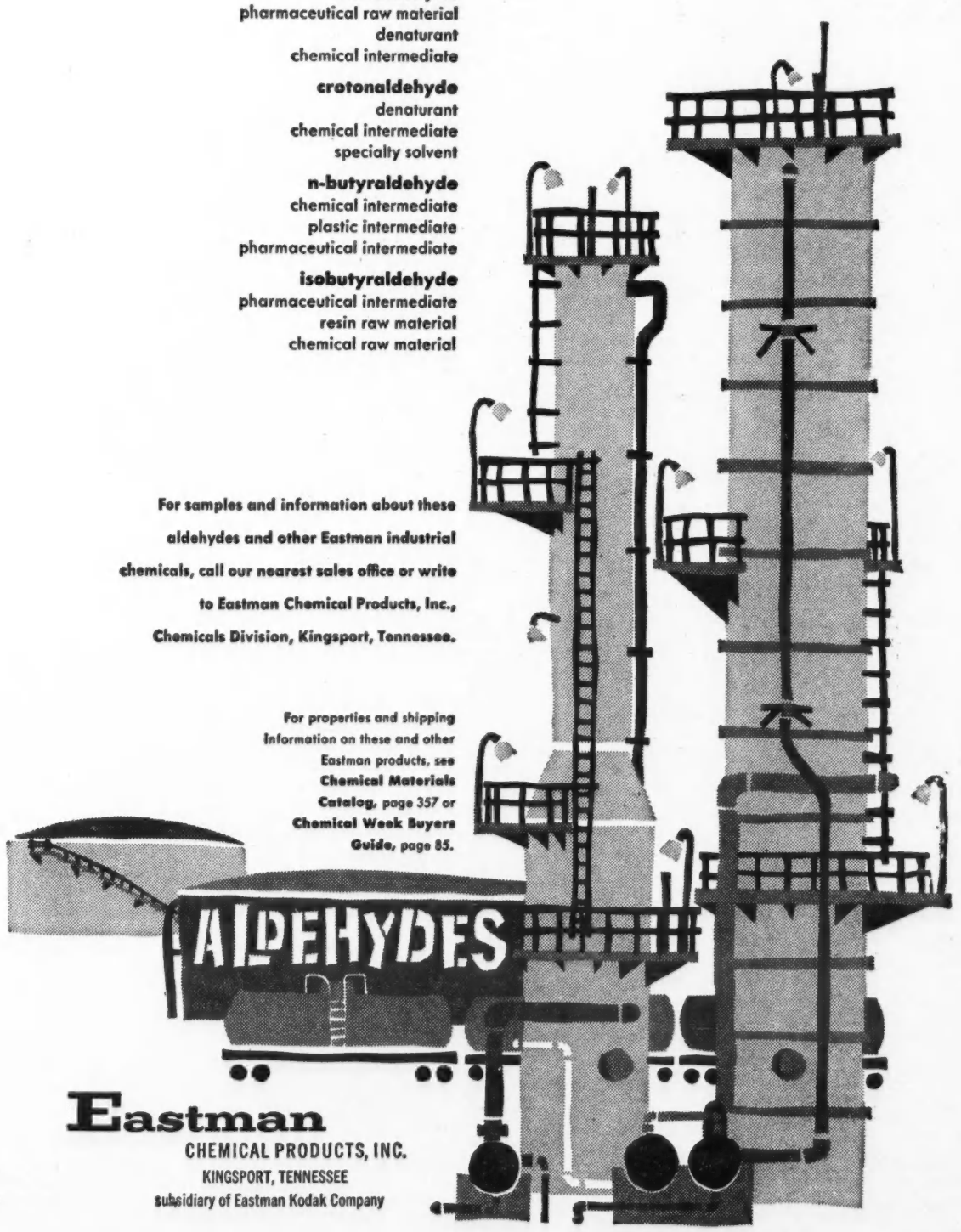
crotonaldehyde
denaturant
chemical intermediate
specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material

For samples and information about these aldehydes and other Eastman industrial chemicals, call our nearest sales office or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 357 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 85.



Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

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Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l. works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs. works, unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech. bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l. works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16½
nubs and chips bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton.51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD 29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential) on tankcars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb dms 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech. fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 -
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, diat., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Dideeyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms. dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms. works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .034 - .036
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, gram. .034 - .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, c.p., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
99° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.90	- 4.35
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
13390	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.38	—
14025	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
14030	Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.52	—
14645	Chrome black T	lb.	.73	—
14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47	—
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.79	—
15575	Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
15620	Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
18965	Fast Yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.40	—
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	—
23500	Red, 4BX, conc	lb.	1.80	—
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	—
24895	Brilliant yellow conc.	lb.	3.11	—
26400	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.70	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.19	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	—
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.75	—
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.02	—
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	—
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	—
42640	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.25	—
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
43945	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
53185	Black, GXCF, conc.	lb.	.38	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
59700	Golden orange GFD single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50	—
61570	Alizarin green CG extra	lb.	3.53	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.78	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.82	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd, No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	—
12055	Oil orange 7078-V	lb.	5.87	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base.	lb.	6.13	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.

Spirit black RB	lb.	3.89	—
Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	—
Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87	—
Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41	—
Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb.	4.62	—
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V	lb.	1.25	—
Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	48.40	—
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	3.35	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,	oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms.,	oz.	.60	.80
Powd., dms.	oz.	.60	.80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.58	—
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.50	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	54.75	—
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	86.00	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	—
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Ether (see specific product).			

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.68	-20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.80	-21.86
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide, tech., 90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.41	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	—
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.68	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.	lb.	.70	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	- 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns.	lb.	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	—
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	34½	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, lc. higher W. of Rockies.			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21¼	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—

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Get the type of ethyl alcohol you want .. in the quantity you want . . . when you want it. Deliveries available in every quantity—tank car, tank truck, compartment tank car, drums or smaller quantities. Pure alcohol also available in pint, quart and gallon bottles. Behind all this a network of denaturing plants, sales offices and distribution points. In other words, all 5 grades and service too! Let us prove it to you.

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COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
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IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co. (1958) Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comselmex, S. A., Mexico 7, D. F.

Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz.11.85 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb 1.20 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms, c.l., dlvd lb .44½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .46 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms, works lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o toluidide, bbls lb .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms, c.l., frt. alld. lb .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb .58 - —
tanks, frt alld lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms, c.l. or t.l., frt equald lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½ - —
s-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms, c.l., works lb .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb .0475- 0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald lb .31½ - —
tanks, frt equald lb .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms, c.l., dlvd E lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .20½ - —
tanks dlvd., E lb .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms, c.l. dlvd E lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb .33 .35
Ethylene oxide, dms c.l., dlvd E. lb .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms, c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb 42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis, lb. 43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb 40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb lots and over lb 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified 70-75%, dms lb. .48 - .70
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. .53 - .80
Eugenol, USP, dms lb. 2.25 3.00
Tech., dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Euphorbia nero. bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms, works lb 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan bgs lb. .07½ - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bois., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.25 6.75
bbls. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks frt equald, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼ - —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb .38½ - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton 35.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 36.25 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb .32½ - .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .27½ - .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb .09½ .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .17½ - —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.123.00 -128.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.119.00 -124.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots, fib dms., kilo or more gram 44 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid 85% chys. c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
chys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls ton. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l., lil mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.
Furfural, cms., c.l. works lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol dms. c.l. Newark, N J lb. .21½ - —
dms. t.c.l. Newark N J lb. .22½ - —
Fusel oil, ref'd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½ - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
imp., bots oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.65
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.95
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.20.50 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.25.00 -29.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots, lb 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
88 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Hide glue (c.l. prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½ - .21
nat., crude, soaplye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.l.f lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. 29¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .27½ - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 28¾ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¼ - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb 20½ - —
dms., t.c.l works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅝- .06½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅜- .05½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¾ Nom.

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls lb .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms. tips lb 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
imp., l.c.l., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York, ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .98 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 6.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP bgs., 500 lbs or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .45½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms, c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms, t.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. 29¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd zone 1 lb. 27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 45%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .50
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys. t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98% tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.20 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .78 - 1.03
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots. ..... lb. 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. .93 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.03
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.23 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.30
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more. kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works. lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works. lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .54½- —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis. lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs. ..... lb. .27 - .30
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. ..... lb. .36 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. ..... lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls. lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3. gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3. gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
Lactic acid, edible, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald. lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works. lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works. lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works. lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works. lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works. lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works. lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald. lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. ..... lb. 3.50 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.25 —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works. lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. ..... lb. .0782- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .53 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..... lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. ..... lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. ..... lb. .38½- .41
tanks ..... lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works. lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 2.00
Abrial, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00

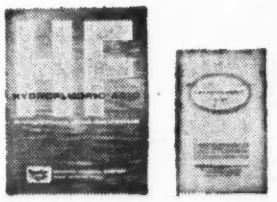
IS
HF
A PROBLEM TO YOU?

IF IT'S "KNOW-HOW" YOU NEED, STAUFFER KNOWS HOW!

Hydrofluoric Acid has unique properties and values.

Some folks are using inefficient substitutes because they believe HF is peculiarly hazardous.

Fact is, it's no more hazardous than a shotgun...it just needs to be used with comparable care.



So how be careful? Send for Stauffer's book "Hydrofluoric Acid"...16 pages of data, graphs and tables plus an enclosed 24-page pocket-size booklet on Handling, Safety and Sample Analysis.

No reason you can't utilize the special values of HF while avoiding the dangers common to most strong acids and alkalies...and shotguns for that matter!

If Technical Service will be of help to you, write or call. Our experts who have handled HF for years with notable safety records are available for *your* assistance.

Anhydrous HF is supplied in 22- and 42-ton tank cars and in 100- and 200-pound cylinders from Stauffer's Nyotex Chemicals Division, Houston, Tex. Aqueous HF is supplied in tank cars and drums from the Stauffer plant at Louisville, Ky.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17, California
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, California
NYOTEX CHEMICALS DIVISION: P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, un $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.62 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .26¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —

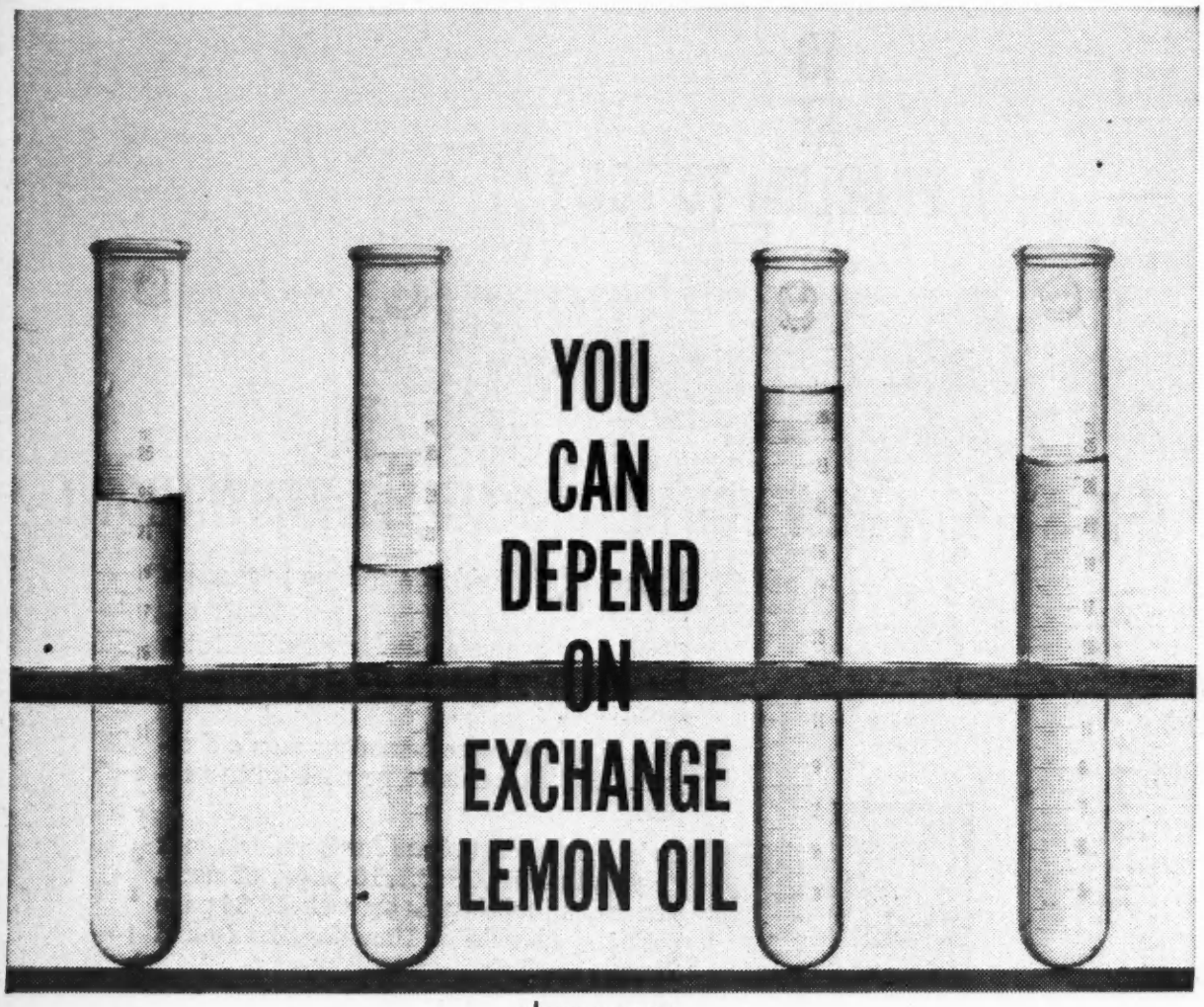
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.60
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - 3.60

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.05 - 3.66
96-98%, dms. lb. 3.80 - —
Syn., 96-100%, dms., works lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 72.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 66.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1730- .1780
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1280- —
tanks, New York lb. .1430- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1480- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms lb. .2200- —
Litharge, comL., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23¼- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls. lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 59.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10¼- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —



always pure
absolutely uniform
authentic U.S.P. oil

WHEN JUST AN OUNCE OR TWO of lemon oil can glorify—or ruin—a hundred-pound batch of your product, why gamble?

Use only Exchange Brand Lemon Oil, U.S.P., California Cold-pressed.

Made exclusively from their own California and Arizona lemons by the Sunkist Growers—the people who know citrus best—Exchange Lemon Oil is carefully cold-pressed, skillfully bulk-blended for matchless uniformity.

Sunkist Growers pack and seal every container—from the 7-pound tin to the 395-pound drum—in their own plant, and guarantee every drop to be pure U.S.P. quality oil—unadulterated, unsophisticated. Always look for the word "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. by: Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N.Y. / Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y. / Ungerer & Company, 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisiclilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, annyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, tertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l. fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Menadione USP bots. gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib dms less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.228.00 -230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb 57 - 75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb 1.23 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21¼- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., divd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd lb. .15¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., divd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., divd lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .06½ —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
bgs ex-whse or frt alld E. lb .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline w a x, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1660- .1670
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1760- .1770
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .10¾
tanks, New York ga .5 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .3 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. 26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. 13875 — —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .07½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
indust., balls, flakes, wholesale, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6 8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .14 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .73½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms. dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Niketharnide cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - 46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. — — —
flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., cbys., same basis lb. — — —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1lc. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .13½- .14
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12¼- .12½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .38

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude bgs. lb. .72 - .74
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .1435- .1535
tanks lb. .1190- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Papain, NF, powd. lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).

Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro-aniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Patchouli oil, imp., cns ..... lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.57.50 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .11½- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium 1,000,000 units. .023 - .028
Penicillin, procaine 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Pennyroyal oil USP ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs ..... lb. .24¾- —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., USP., bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.30
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06733- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .096 .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

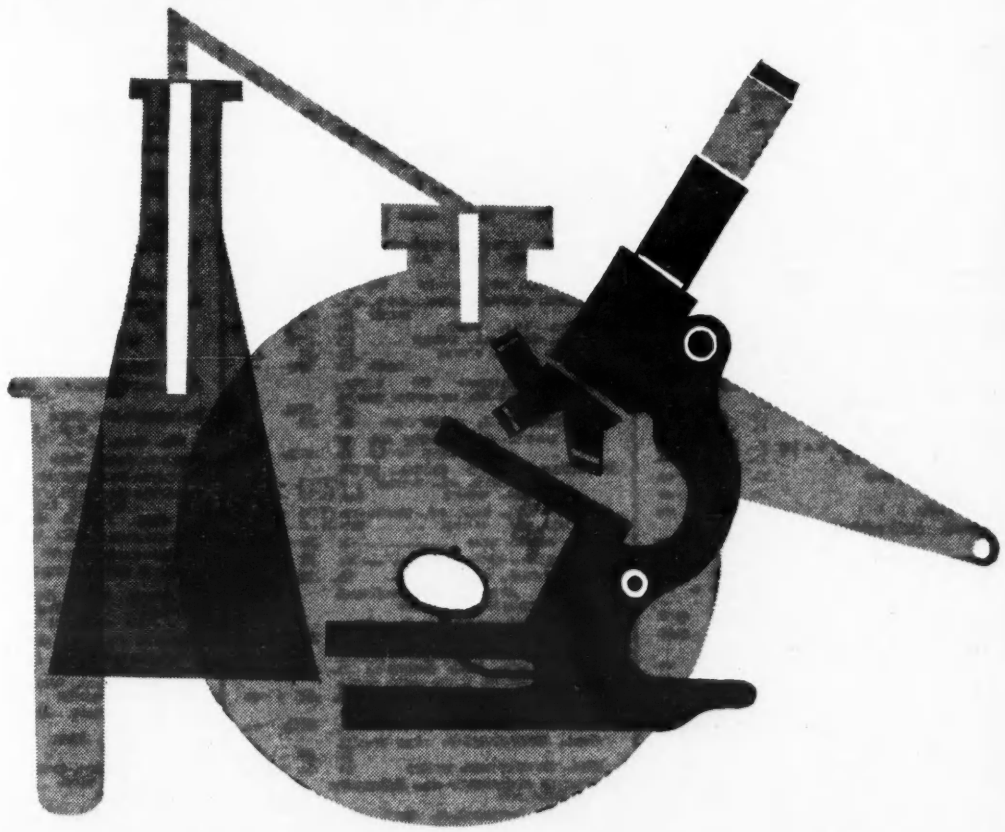
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis. lb. .46 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.93 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works ..... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.16 - —
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, long-ton. 6.21 - —

PENOLA white oils, petrolatums and paraffin waxes



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Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble,, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground 74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80% cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 6.00 —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 6.65 —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib, dms. lb. 5.20 - —
α-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works, lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C dms. c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. 85 - —
Tech. bbls lb 44 - —
Pigment green B, kegs lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots, vials, oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l ex whse New York, lb. .173 —
Pine oil, steam-dist, dms ex whse, New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, comi, dms, c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York, lb .0745- —
tanks, works lb .046 —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Pironyl butoxide, dms, dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 76.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls. lb .19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 —
Nubs, bgs lb. .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c higher.
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate NF cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works, lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l. works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999 lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30 - .32
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton 22.90 -24.10
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½- .32½
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton 23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be. 1:2.1. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered). gal. .1005- —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 -
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. 04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 —
fine, bgs ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.60 -10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same oasis as tanks lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 1.80
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½- 77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½- 29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼ -
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

Rasalt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd frt. alld 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz. 72.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —

Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	25.00	-32.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.60	- 4.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.35	- 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb.	1.23	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	- —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.05	- —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37½	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½	- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.39¼	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43½	- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.50½	- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½	- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.52½	- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.55½	- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.57½	- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½	- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.20	- —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		1.09	- —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	1.34	- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	28.00	- —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .66
powd., fib. dms.	lb.	75	- .76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	14.75	-16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.03	- —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.40	- .78
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.55	- 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 5.25
Savory oil, cns	lb.	4.75	- —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.85	- —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.96	- —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP.	bots oz.	13.00	- —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½	- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½	- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	- —
Senega root, bls.	lb.	3.00	- —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls.	lb.	.22	- —
siftings	lb.	.18	- —
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls.	lb.	.22	- —
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18	- —
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	- —
pods, bls.	lb.	.28	- —
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	- —
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.36	- .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs.	lb.	.15¼	- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	- —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs	lb.	.21½	- —
nat., bgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs	lb.	.13	- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	- —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.36	- .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.33	- .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32	- .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.25	- —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton	45.00	-55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	- —
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	20.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- .30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	- —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.91⅛	- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots,	oz.	.94¾	- —
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.95¼	- —
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼	- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼	- —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¾	- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots	oz.	.68¾	- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	- —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	- —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	45.00	-60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Whole, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs.		3.00	- 4.77
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	- —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs.		3.95	- 4.72
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20	- —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	- —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.80	- —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	- —

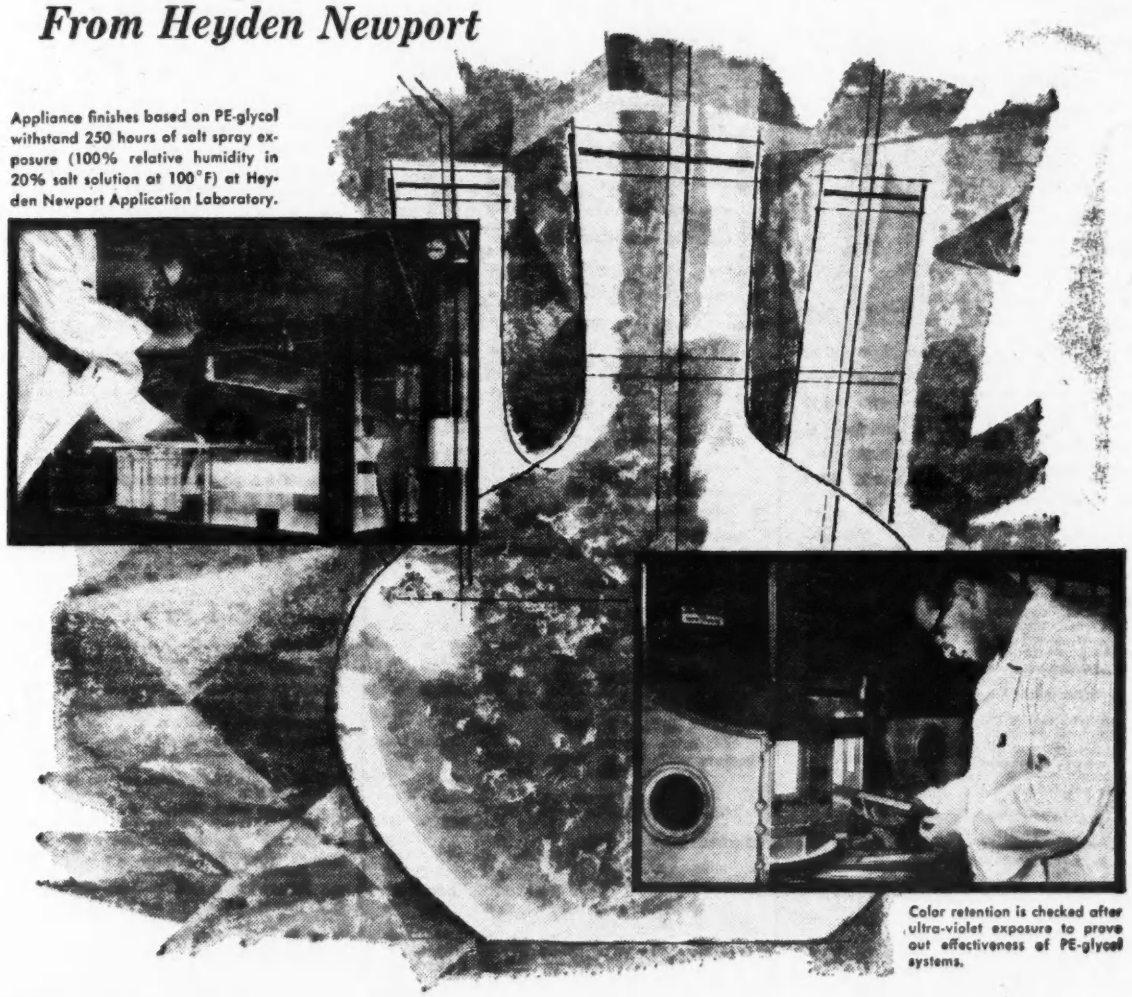
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	1.02	- —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted	lb.	1.90	- —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	- —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works	lb.	.26	- —
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.17½	- —
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.18	- .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works	kilo.	10.00	- —
10-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.35	- —
5-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.75	- —
1-kilo bot., same basis	kilo.	11.00	- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	- —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.45	- —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	- —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.55	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	- —

Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2025	- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.00	- —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	- 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.45	- —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.70	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	- —
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	33.00	-40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works	lb.	15.00	- —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	- —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50	- —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- .10½

Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb	.05	- —
Sodium chlorite, tech., ums., c.t., works	lb.	.58	- —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works.	lb.	.66	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	- .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.14¾	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	- .16¼
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015	- —
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1065	- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.62	- —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	- —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	- —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.213	- —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			

From Heyden Newport

Appliance finishes based on PE-glycol withstand 250 hours of salt spray exposure (100% relative humidity in 20% salt solution at 100°F) at Heyden Newport Application Laboratory.



Color retention is checked after ultra-violet exposure to prove out effectiveness of PE-glycol systems.

Three new areas of PENTAERYTHRITOL application

Pentaerythritol is gaining new importance to paint chemists and allied chemical specialists as a result of development work at Heyden Newport. Check these three new areas that can be of profitable interest to you.

ALKYD EMULSIONS. The application advantages of latex paints plus the outstanding properties of the alkyd system is a combination offering formulators new sales potentials. Data are now available on the formulation and processing of PENTEK® based, alkyd emulsions, excellent vehicles for water-based flat wall paints and industrial primers.

IMPROVED ALKYDS FOR FLAT PAINTS AND INDUSTRIAL FINISHES. Medium and short oil alkyd formulations—taking advantage of high quality, low cost PENTEK-glycol combinations—can be processed in standard equipment. Details on formulation and processing are available.

NEW HORIZONS. Pentaerythritol and its esters are finding increasing use in intumescent coating, plastic stabilizer, and plasticizer applications. Certain pentaerythritol derivatives are now showing considerable promise as lubricants and functional fluids.

1959

HEYDEN NEWPORT

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation
342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Where tradition meets tomorrow in chemical progress

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

- ☐ Please send data on the formulation of alkyd emulsions.
- ☐ Please send data on the formulation of Pentek-glycol alkyds.
- ☐ Please send PENTEK® Brochure.
- ☐ Please add my name to Heyden mailing list.

Name_____

Title_____

Company_____

Address_____

Sodium Cyclamate—2,4,5-T Isopropyl Ester

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l. t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 — .52
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .47
tanks, same basis lb. .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾ —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1465 —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran. bgs. c.l. works ton 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 -17.18
Sodium metallic bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalimate, bbls. frt alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 —
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 -
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, bgs., c.l. lb. .5
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms.
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 7.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.45 - 10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs 4.60 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate tn dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7.81 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½ —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms. lb. .81½ —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb. .22½ - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms. lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775 - —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald lb. .0815 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb. cns., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 17.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., [illegible] gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
205 [illegible] tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F. b.r. 34.8°C. m.a.p., [illegible] gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403° [illegible] tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, nib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 52.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09¾ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½ - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1368 - .1393
tanks lb. .1168 - —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1318 - .1343
tanks lb. .1118 - —
Salad, dms. lb. .15¾ - .15½
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.00 - 6.35
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1450 - .1550
tanks lb. .1250 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350 - .1450
tanks lb. .1150 - —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works lb. .87½ - .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .16¼ - .18¾
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¾ - .18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .034 - .035
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .034 - .035
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 2-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 4.50 - 5.50

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1453 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1653 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1203 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
dms kilo. 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo. 19.65 - 20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.35 —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., lb. cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton. 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
Sulfuric acid, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb .17¾ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.06 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	28.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	31.00	36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works.	ton	31.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	34.00	—
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works.	ton	38.00	—
625 mesh micronized, bgs., c.l., works	ton	80.00	—
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.00	39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	19.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	37.00	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton	20.00	35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08½
tanks, works	lb.	.06	.06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	.06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	.12
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	.12½
tanks, works	lb.	.07¼	.10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08	.08⅛
inedible, tancy, bleachable, tanks.	lb.	.06¼	.06⅜
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.08	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05½	—
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06	.06⅛
special tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅜	.08⅝
50%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.10½	.11
Tallow acids, dist., dms	lb.	.14¼	.16¾
tanks	lb.	.11¾	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.15¾	.18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	.16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms.	lb.	3.10	4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York bulk, unit-ton.		4.75	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton.		5.25	—
Tannic acid, NF fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb lots	lb	2.05	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06	2.07
Tannic acid, NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96	1.99
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms	lb.	7.25	7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	—
Tar coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41	—
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.47	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, extra, dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.40	.50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	.75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53	.56
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.61½	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.55	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.51	—
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.04	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.32½	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J.	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J.	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.32	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	7.50	10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms.	lb.	3.90	—
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld.	kilo.	36.00	—
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld.	kilo.	88.00	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld.	kilo.	36.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works,	lb.	6.20	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32	—
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	275.00	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.	lb.	.29	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	2.25
Tech., white, cns.	lb.	.40	1.85
USP, white, cns.	lb.	2.20	2.60
Thymol, fib. dms.	lb.	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (straits)	lb.	1.03	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	180.00	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y	ton.	205.00	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.lb.		.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.78	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots.	kilo.	67.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots.	kilo.	122.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots.	kilo.	109.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	99.00	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots.	kilo.	90.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	22.50	24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	30.00	31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.55	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	3.10	3.60
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	.39
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63	—
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l.	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Cast, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.10	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. bots	oz.	.12	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.28	—

There's a USS steel container to meet almost every shipping need

Whatever you ship—paint, chemicals, petroleum, food—wherever it goes, its quality is secure in a USS steel container. USS steel drums and pails are precision-fabricated of carbon or stainless steel and fitted with any standard closure. Carbon steel containers are rust-inhibited, inside and out, and specified linings can be applied to protect your product's purity. Complete facilities are available to decorate containers with any design in bright, durable colors to your specifications. Call the USS man at one of the plants or offices listed below. He can help you select the right steel shipping containers for your product. Delivered where and when you need them.

Headquarters: New York City. **Plants and Sales Offices:** Los Angeles, Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

United States Steel Products
Division of
United States Steel

USS TRADEMARK

Tragacanth Gum—Vitamin A Palmitate

Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt adjusted, lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works, lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .26 - .26¼
tanks, New York lb. .24¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22¾- .22⅞
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., ums lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39⅛
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls works lb .09½- .16
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tons lb. 15.25 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 15.25 - —
whole, tins lb. 15.25 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 12.75 - 16.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl proptonate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

D.E.T. — Diethyl Toluamide
(95% Meta Isomer)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins..gram 139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms..gram. 1.65 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms..gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity..gram. 128.00 -
0.1 percent trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10..kilo. 160.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld..gram. 1.33 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld..gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots..kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots...gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.23 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 1.93 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago..lb. 2.03 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago..lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms...gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls..lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls.....lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns..lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs.....lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .28½ - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col.....gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist.....gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.....gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C.....gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .28½ - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va.....gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .28½ - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld., lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld., lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works..lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 3.08
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd..lb. .87 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms., lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms..lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .60 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots..lb. 7.00 - 22.00
extra, bots.....lb. 28.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd., lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms.....lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .1460 -
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works....lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21½ -
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23½ -
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .11½ -
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld...lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works..lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis..lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .13½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld..lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis..lb. .13¾ - —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis..lb. .13¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .16¾ - —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.....lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis..lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .17¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis..lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .16¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis..lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .17¾ - —

—Continued on page 43

BO-DEE MINERAL STABLE D2

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

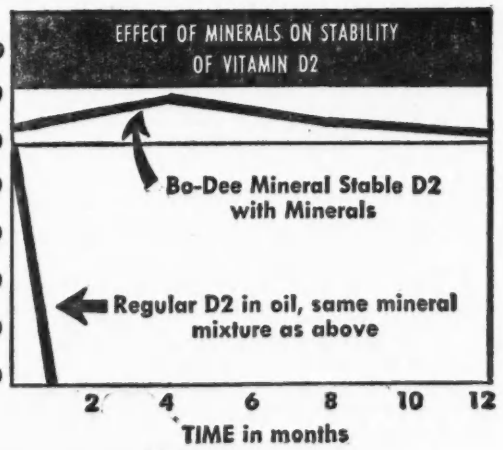
Now APPROVED

For 12 months stability in the presence of these listed minerals by

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Note: MINERAL STABLE D2 fully present at the end of 12 months.
Ordinary D2 practically gone in 30 days.

Ground Limestone	41.23%	Ferrous sulfate	0.50%
Steamed bonemeal	15.00	Copper sulfate	0.15
Tricalcium phosphate	13.00	Manganese sulfate	0.10
Magnesium sulfate	10.00	Cobalt sulfate	0.02
Iodized sodium chloride			20.00%



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Volume 176 August 31, 1959 No. 10

A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		June 1959	June 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	55,416,743	46,211,969
Acetone	lbs.	60,422,339	46,751,843
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	386,755	336,309
Benzene	gals.	31,512,411	22,325,017
Chlorine	tons	349,546	279,637
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	149,652,349	108,887,656
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	144,794,017	106,853,006
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	31,850,121	23,425,891
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	387,854	353,775
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,469,489	1,216,192

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

For Trade with Russia

Among those who are more or less disturbedly concerning themselves with various kinds of guessing on the possible and probable nature and scope of the coming Eisenhower-Khrushchev palavering, there is more than a little speculation — even expectation — that trade between the two countries will get considerable attention—and very much pushing from Mr. K. Some expecters see more than a little reason to believe that such relations will be discussed at the meeting of the President and the British Prime Minister—initiated by the latter.

There is a marked difference of opinion between British and American views in that respect. In fact, the British are quite puzzled over why this country does not have normal economic relations with communistic China—the term "economic" being used in its commercial sense, but with at least a little thought of its political and social applications—because the British cannot see why this country should not have the same attitude toward China as it has toward Germany. Communism apparently is far less condemned among them than is the suspected hangover of Hitlerism or other Nazi policy. As France has charged, Britain still looks upon Germany as an enemy more than it does Russia.

Trade relations with Russia are getting serious consideration in business circles throughout the Western world. The chairman of the US council of the International Chamber of Commerce said recently that proposals for negotiations in that direction were made while he was in Moscow about a month ago. Preliminary steps have been taken toward the setting up of a joint committee to look into the desirability and the potentialities of direct talks by ICC representatives with Soviet business leaders.

Another US business executive who recently returned from a visit to Russia has declared that the US government could easily step up trade with that country to the benefit of various domestic industries. But, he emphasized the important fact that Russia is not in position to enter into large-scale trade with this country without liberal credit. In the opinion of the commenter, the development of US-Russia trade should be promoted along the lines of the bartering deals which have been used by British, French and Italian businesses with governmental approval for some time. Several commenters on the matter have expressed the conclusion that the experiences presented at the Russian fair in New York and the US fair in Moscow should make it easy and profitable to establish and develop such trade relations. They do not, however, see how the congressional delegation that has gone to Russia to spend a few days looking into such things can add anything to what has been learned by businessmen on the spot.

No form of trading with the Russians or any of their fellow-communists will or can be clear sailing. Their government tells them what they can and must do, and in very large degree justice in those areas in actual practice is "just us." The ICC official has stressed the clearly evident fact that no desirable or satisfactory increasing of trade would be possible without "foolproof guarantees and strict penalties for contract violations. Agreements made by Russians in all areas of relations mean only what they want them to mean at any particular time and under any particular circumstances.

Everybody who has any acquaintance with Russian practices must agree fully with the ICC official that the Russians would have to accept the principle of international arbitration before serious negotiations could even be started. Nothing could be got by filing complaints in Russia—even if a place to file them could be found. Another prerequisite should be that the Russians must accept all limits, quantitative, qualitative and categorical, which this country at any time sees fit to apply on the selling of anything to them.

The proposed ICC committee will have a big, hard job—and nobody can at any time be sure that what may appear to be progress on its part will not be blocked or even reversed within a month.

OAS Plans for Peace

Whatever one may think of the discernible results of the recent oratorical marathon by the foreign ministers of American republics in Chile, it must be admitted that the intentions therein set forth are good. Obviously, it must also be admitted that, as is always characteristic of good intentions, to be effective they must be appropriately and adequately supplemented and implemented with good actions. What those actions may have to be, will have to be, will be determined by many things, none of which can be predicted with the least degree of certainty.

It is at least encouraging that the Inter-American Peace Committee has been revived and has been fully and directly entrusted with a particular important duty, as watchman and investigator, and that the full support of the United States has been pledged for such action as may be deemed necessary to attain and maintain peace. This country heads the peace committee, which has five members. The findings of the group will be reported to the foreign ministers in their regular conference in Quito, Ecuador, next February.

Although declaring that the peace conference had been "encouragingly successful," the US delegate, warned that democracy cannot be imposed upon peoples by force. He has not, however, stated any policy that would remedially implement the conference's condemnation of dictatorships. That may be one excuse for the pronouncement by the Soviet official press that "American foreign policy suffered a serious defeat" at the conference. That judgment was backed with a statement that Latin-American countries were "unanimously and decisively outspoken in their opposition to the United States." There was, as was to be expected, and always is, some haranguing critical of something or other that this country had done, had not done, or would not do, or was going to do—or something—but in no respect did such criticism come even close to unanimity or decisiveness.

A capable evaluating analysis of the proceedings of the OAS peace conference lends much strength and pertinence to the Cuban position that the way to establish democracy in the American republics is to provide an effective economic remedy for the poverty with which a number of them are afflicted to various degrees. Such remedying is needed as much for social ills as it is for political unsatisfactoriness. Its most serious need is for commercial inadequacies at all levels of production and distribution. President Eisenhower's signing, about a week before the conference, of the congressional bill providing for US participation in the Inter-American Development Bank contributed encouragingly to the hopefullness of the conferees. Another contribution in that direction was made about the same time when the Port of New York Authority opened an office in San Juan, Puerto Rico, for the development of trade with the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. The bistate agency has reported encouraging results in its operation of a similar office in Rio de Janeiro.

The US delegate to the OAS peace conference warned there against allowing the "virus of communism" to become established and to spread in Latin America. In that respect, the several countries must do what they can to deal with their particular threats. But, it would be basically wise and potentially beneficial for the United States to go back at least as far as the Grover Cleveland concept of the Monroe Doctrine and examine it thoroughly for applicability.

Washington Talks It Over

Russia's No. 1 Man—Nikita S. Khrushchev—Is Certain Not to Make the Chemical Industry Mad, If He Should Unexpectedly Take It Into His Head to Cancel His Visit to This Country.

By Arthur R. Kavaler

If Nikita S. Khrushchev should unexpectedly take it into his head to cancel his upcoming visit to the United States, one thing is certain: It won't make the chemical industry mad.

The Soviet Premier has made it clear on a number of occasions that among the things he'd very much like to see on his seven-city, thirteen-day tour of this country—slated to get under way September 15—are a few US chemical and plastics plants.

Now if Russia's No. 1 man wants to see chemical installations, there seems little chance of keeping him out of them.

Not, mind you, that anyone's trying. Certainly not the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, which has lodged neither official nor unofficial objections to the idea. Nor does it plan to.

However, MCA, which will probably be called upon by the Department of State to help arrange the Khrushchev plant tours, may find this a mildly embarrassing request. For the association has officially stated many times that we should not sell our chemical know-how and facilities to the Soviets.

As it's almost a virtual certainty that Mr. Khrushchev will have trained chemical engineers in his entourage, MCA may do the same thing it did for the delegation of nineteen Russian chemists, which completed a two-week visit in this country last Friday (August 28).

Told by the State department that the Soviet technicians wanted to visit US chemical plants, MCA passed this news along to its member companies. Several major producers weighed the pros and cons and, in the end, only Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation agreed to let the Russians in to see one of its production units.

If he makes an issue of it, Premier Khrushchev—here on a state visit tinged with all sorts of implications for world peace—is likely to do a lot better.

Ralph L. Cherry, who regularly writes Washington Talks It Over, is on vacation.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
FEBRUARY 24, 1960
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- General impressions of overall price-trends are as apt to mislead as to guide true.

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Heavy Chemicals

Shading of sulfur prices exists at most shipping points, but the list prices remain in effect, accounting for a substantial tonnage of sales. This was the gist of broadly representative reports reaching OPD last week. If it differed at all from earlier summaries of the market, it did so only in emphasis, the competition having become keener in July, and continuing at that pitch through the month just ended.

As to the question of how big the discounts are, or where available, no firm information could be obtained, the situation varying from moment to moment. In a poker game you don't know who holds what or who has been bluffing until after the hand is played, one source reminded this department. The main question, however, elicited firm answers from all the sources contacted: no reduction was on the books for posted prices, and none was contemplated.

The boom in lead sales, reported in this space last week, has had the inevitable affect of pushing up prices. Producers advanced the metal 1 cent per pound on Monday. Suspecting a supply shortage, due to one strike and the threat of strikes to come, users had bought far in excess of actual needs, so that when the advance came, they were all ready to leave, for a while anyway, buying only 5,000 tons at the higher level, against almost 25,000 tons the week previous.

Mercury was shaved $1 per flask last week, continuing a gradual decline of several months standing. Despite major strikes, copper showed no tendency to firm, the consuming trade having covered its needs weeks in advance. Tin was quiet and unchanged, while silver advanced.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 22, at 94.5 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 96.3 percent for the previous week and 90.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Lead metal, ½c. per lb.
Silver, ½c. per troy oz.
Reduced
Mercury, $1 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 29, 1958
107.10	107.13	104.59	103.96

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Boric—Demand was at a normal level; so were prices.

Hydrochloric—List prices generally prevail, but, according to reports reaching OPD, a degree of shading has resulted from competition of by-product muriatic acid. The current market is none to strong, due to the side-effects of the steel strike.

Hydrofluoric—This acid is still on probation as far as the strike situation in metals is concerned. It's major outlet, aluminum, has been working at a feverish pitch lately, as it faces the possibility of a work stoppage when the steel strike ends, or possibly before it ends if the end doesn't come in sight soon. Only a small percentage of hydrofluoric output moves into stainless steel operations.

Nitric—Fertilizer has faded out of the picture, but industrial accounts still show moderate interest. Strikes in steel and basic metals have taken the bite out of demand.

Sulfuric—Just when output has been adjusted to the steel strike, copper strikes have come along to put another and more serious crimp in demand, at least as far as the East Coast is concerned. In the West, copper smelters rely on captive acid.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, steel output was limping along at 11.3 percent of capacity during the week of August 17 and was to climb stodgily to 12.1 percent during the week just ended, that is, respectively, 321,000 and 343,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Bauxite—Bureau of Mines will have four of its laboratories working on bauxite and aluminum research during fiscal 1960, which began July 1. The Bureau has several goals in mind in undertaking this new program. It would like, first of all, to come up with an economical way of recovering aluminum from non-bauxitic raw materials. Results on this project will be published in a report that will include balanced flowsheets and estimates of heat balances, costs and capital investment.

Studies on extraction of alumina from low-grade ferruginous and submarginal bauxites comprise another of the Bureau's projects, prompted by the presence of such ores in large amounts in Oregon and Hawaii.

Finally, the Bureau will be investigating methods for improving the recovery of bauxite in mining, with emphasis on application of the strain gauge carrier.

Production of bauxite in the first quarter of 1959, according to the Bureau's never-ending statistical projects, increased seven percent over the previous quarter and 21 percent over the first quarter of 1958, 97 percent of the total coming from Arkansas. Production totaled 362,517 long tons, as against the previous quarter's 359,752 and 299,449 in the like quarter of 1958.

Lime—Lime operations currently are at about 70 percent of capacity in areas where there is not a heavy concentration of steel, according to information from the trade. Where steel figures as a major consumer, output has fallen to less than 50 percent of capacity.

As soon as the steel strike is settled, operations are expected to climb back to 90 percent in short order. In fact one source foresaw the possibility that some railroad car shortages would develop due to heavy initial demand.

Trend of output was downward in 1958, according to data supplied by the Bureau of Mines. The year's total of 9.2 million short tons was ten percent less than the 10.3 million tons produced a year earlier and 13 percent below the record total established in 1956. The loss was confined to open market lime, which declined from 8.5 to 7.4 million short tons, a difference of 13 percent. Captive lime tonnage bucked the general trend by increasing four percent.

All major use categories declined, except construction, which gained eight percent. Agricultural lime was down six percent, chemical and industrial lime eight percent, and dead-burned ore dolomite lime 26 percent. Of the total output, quicklime comprised 60 percent, hydrated 22 percent and dolomite 18 percent. Chemical and industrial plants took 67 percent of the total, construction work 13 percent, refractory outlets 18 percent, and agriculture only two percent.

Sulfur—Shading prevails at nearly all shipping points, but the list prices remain in effect, accounting for a substantial tonnage of sales. This was the gist of broadly representative reports reaching OPD last week. If there was anything new in it, it was a matter only of degree, competition having become keener in July, and continuing at that pitch through the month just ended.

It was impossible to get firm information on what sort of discounts are being offered and where, because the situation changes day by day. Moreover, producers have no intention to change posted prices, according to spokesmen representing the major factors. OPD's price listings are therefore still accurate if they can be qualified by "variable and widespread shading."

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Prices, buying interest and supply all stood steady last week as the prolonged steel strike made for an equally prolonged "cooling-off period" in aluminum's labor troubles.

Meanwhile a report from Business and Defense Services Administration gave the trade some detailed data on the light metal's performance during the first half of this year. According to BDSA, new supply of crude aluminum from all sources hit a record peak of 2.5 billion pounds, surpassing the first half of 1958 by 23 percent and eight percent above the previous record, established in the

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Heavy Chemicals

first half of 1956. Domestic primary production was reported ten percent above the 1956 record.

Shipments of aluminum to consumers skimmed 54 percent past the corresponding period of 1958, and 14 percent past that of 1956. Second quarter shipments to consumers, amounting to 1.4 billion pounds, were 30 percent above the previous quarter and 28 percent above the like quarter of 1956. Running at only 361 million in January, movement to consumers was jazzed up to 526 million pounds by the end of June, BDSA indicated.

Conceding that much of the increased demand was accountable to guaranteed price protection through the strike deadline date, June 30, BDSA saw general prosperity and normal market expansion as also being potent factors.

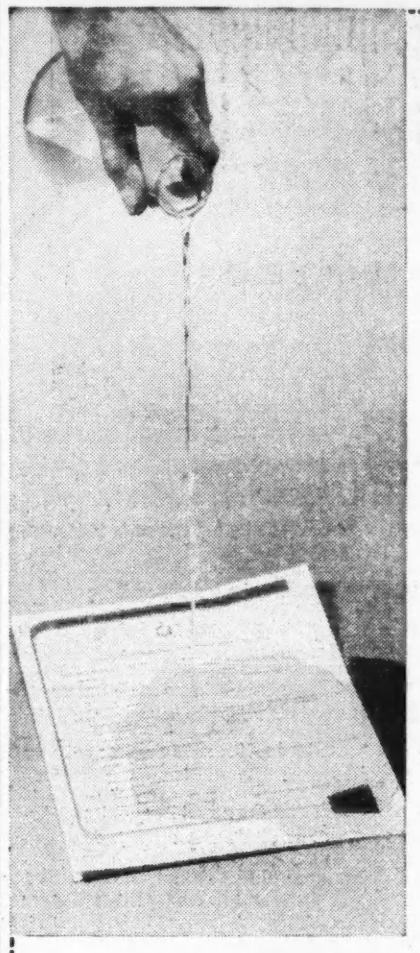
Shipments of metal to the U. S. strategic stockpile diminished to a mere 82 million pounds during the half from a total of 502 million pounds in the same period of last year.

Chromium—Chromite consumption in June was about unchanged from a month earlier. The Bureau of Mines noted last week that a three percent decline in metallurgical usage was offset by gains of four percent each in refractory and chemical accounts.

According to reports reaching the Bureau, 75,099 tons of chromite were used by industry to produce 32,709 tons of chromium ferroalloys and chromium metal. The first figure included 64,676 tons of metallurgical grade ore, 7,505 of chemical grade, and 2,918 of refractory grade.

Copper—Much of the industry is strikebound, but consumers, with record stocks on hand, are unworried, trade sources say. Producers' quotations held steady last week, but pricings were shaded by other factors in the market.

Output of recoverable copper in June totaled 94,400 tons, a gain of seven percent over May, according to a Bureau of Mines survey. Imports of refined copper, totaling 19,300 tons, were 64 percent greater than in May and the largest since May a year ago. Stocks at primary re-



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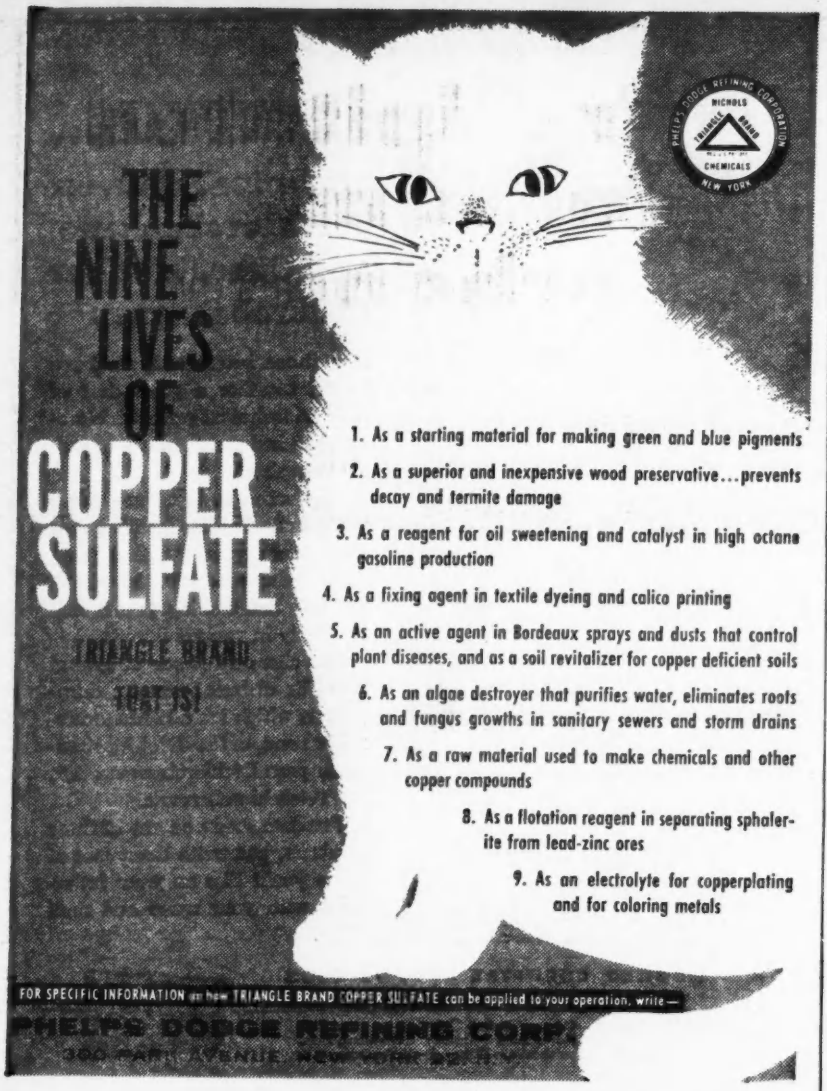
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Heavy Chemicals

fineries totaled 23,400 tons, 37 percent less than a month earlier and the lowest since July 1955. Stocks of unrefined material dropped only two percent.

In another report, consumption of copper-base raw materials in May was tabbed at 214,000 short tons, a seven percent drop from April, but second only to that month as the highest level in three years, according to Business and Defense Services Administration.

Consumption of refined copper by mills and foundries was reported at 140,000 short tons, a decline of five percent from April's total but a full 65 percent above that of May 1958. Copperwire mill consumption of refined copper declined from 84,000 tons in April to 82,000 tons, while that at brass mills dropped from 59,000 to 54,000 tons, BDSA noted.

Lead—Quotations were lifted 1c. to 13c. per pound, New York and 12.8c., St. Louis on the strength of brisk demand, accounted for and combined with the supply scare caused by one strike and the threat of other strikes to come.

Immediately following the advance, buying plummeted predictably with sales for the week totaling something like 5,000 tons as against nearly 25,000 a week earlier.

Mercury—Market was again easier, declining $1 per flask to a range of $228 to $230 for large lots. Buying interest was spotty, supply adequate.

Platinum—Price range has been long unchanged at $76 to $80 per ounce, $77 prevailing on most sales.

Silver—Price firmed ½c. to 91 5/8c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal was quiet and unchanged at $1.03 per pound, spot.

Anderson-Prichard's Dresser Is Retiring After 34 Years

C. H. Dresser, veteran executive of Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation, is retiring tomorrow (September 1.) Vice-president of industrial sales since 1946, Mr. Dresser has been with the Oklahoma City, Okla., for thirty-nine years.

C. A. Gault, assistant to the vice-president for marketing, will pick up the managerial reins of the industrial sales division. He has been with the firm for twenty-four years.

Bowman Contract Extended

Philips Rozane, Inc., of the Netherlands has extended its sales agency contract with Charles Bowman & Co. and Bowman Feed Products, Inc., for the marketing of its vitamin D products in the US. Charles Bowman & Co. introduced Philips' vitamin products into this country some ten years ago.

Pesticides Did Okay

—Continued from page 7

produced in the greatest quantity in 1958 was the insecticide DDT. The output of this product in 1958 amounted to 145 million pounds, a record high.

Production of acyclic pesticides and other acyclic organic agricultural chemicals in 1958 amounted to 95 million pounds, compared with the 104 million pounds reported for 1957; sales in 1958 were 89 million pounds, valued at $48 million, compared with 94 million pounds, valued at $46 million, in 1957.

The statistics on production and sales in the commission's preliminary report on pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals are virtually complete. Complete statistics will be given in the Commission's final report on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1958, which will be issued later this year.

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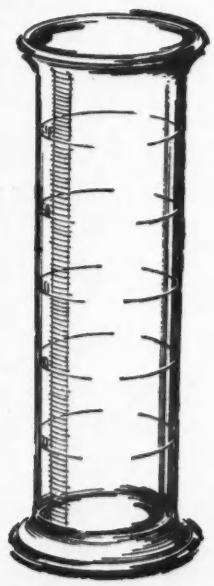

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Kaiser and Indian Firm Plan Aluminum Venture

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation and the Birla interests of India have completed plans to establish an integrated aluminum producing industry in that country.

The American and Indian firms have organized Hindustan Aluminum Corporation Ltd. as a joint venture to construct and operate a 20,000-ton (metric) aluminum production plant at Rihand in Uttar Pradesh, Province in Central India, together with related bauxite and alumina facilities.

The Hindustan Aluminum project is the largest single United States private investment to date in a joint venture with an Indian firm, according to G. D. Birla, head of the Birla interests.

Capital cost of the project is estimated at approximately $30 million. Kaiser Aluminum's interest will be approximately 27 percent and the Indian interests approximately 73 percent.

Kaiser Engineers Division of Henry J. Kaiser Company will build the Hindustan facilities, which are expected to begin operation in 1962.

Water Pollution Control Gets Senate Unit Backing

The senate public works committee is now willing to up the ante to the government for its water pollution abatement program.

The committee last week approved a bill that would authorize $80 million annually in federal water pollution control grants to municipalities. This is $20 million more than it earlier thought was necessary.

The present law provides for $50 million in grants, while a measure which has already received house approval would authorize the yearly spending of $100 million on the program.

It's expected that when the legislation reaches the senate floor the upper body will go part if not all the way toward meeting the higher house figure.

Brush Beryllium

—Continued from page 5

go toward paying off a debt. The remainder will go for general corporate purposes.

The expansion program will cost the firm about $4.7 million, of which $3 million will be used for additional beryllium metal extracting and fabricating facilities at the company's Elmore, Ohio, plant and for new beryllium fabricating facilities to be constructed in California. About $825,000 will be used for additional beryllium copper fabricating facilities at the Elmore plant.

Also included in the program is an expansion of the firm's beryllium oxide production and fabrication facilities.

According to the SEC, some $1,530,253 will be put toward the debt; about $3,825,000 will be used to finance part of the capital expenditures required in connection with the company's expansion program, and the balance of the net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital.

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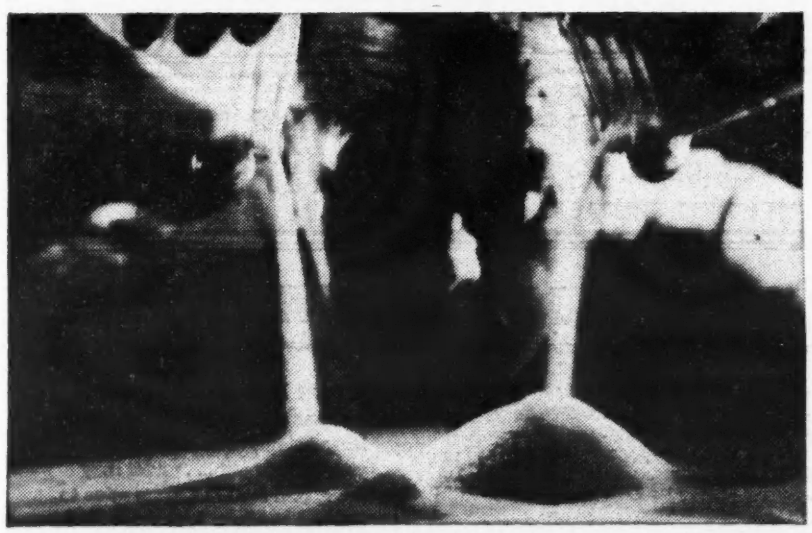

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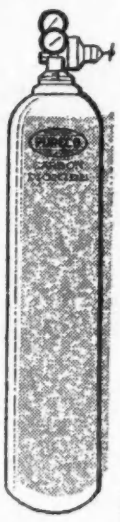

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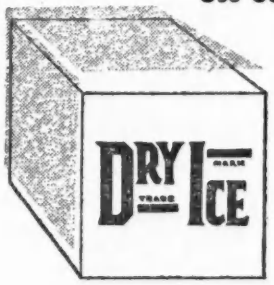

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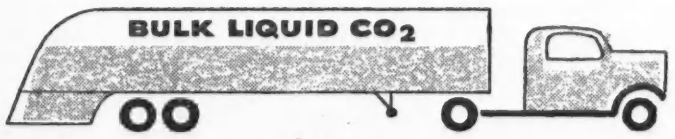

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Jobs & People

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**T. V. Frieley** has been named superintendent of maintenance at the Toledo, Ohio, plant of the firm's plastics and coal chemicals division.

Carlon Products Corporation, Aurora, Ohio—**Helmut Fochler** has been named to succeed Sidney Smith as laboratory manager for the firm.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**J. W. L. Fordham** has been appointed manager of the research and development department.

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich.—**William W. Pederson,** manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, sales office, has been named to the firm's new corporate planning committee.

Paul A. Dunkel & Co., Jersey City, N. J.—**Charles M. Ferri** has been named sales and technical director.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.—**Arthur B. Corey,** assistant sales manager for the cellulose products division, is retiring after thirty-six years with the firm.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**Stacy F. Wolfe** has been named sales manager of the Fomex Diviison.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls,, N. Y.—**R. George Hartig** and **James D. Thaler** have been named supervisors of process design and plant design respectively for the phosphorus division. Also, **Donald H. Kattman** has been named manager of purchases for the division. At the same time, in a realignment of Hooker's new research center, **Drs. Frank W. Long** and **W. Erle Ashton** have been appointed project supervisors. Also **Carl I. Gochenour** has been appointed general manager of products development for the firm.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Dr. Boushra Y. Abadir,** a senior research chemist with the organic chemicals division, has transferred to the division's sales department as a senior sales engineer for intermediate chemicals.

Neville Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**James J. Driscoll** has been named advertsing manager of the firm. He succeeds the late **Richard Lauderbaugh.**

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Vincent A. Joy** has been named associate director of clinical research for the international division.

Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**C. R. Castor** has been appointed sales manager for Crystal Products by Line Company Division. Also, the Union Carbide Chemicals Company has named five men to its development department at South Charleston, W. Va. They are: **Guy Bartlett, E. Mark Glannon, Robert R. Krulish, Robert Neumayer** and **Dr. Rene Roberts.**

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.—**Dr. Bert W. Brooks** has joined the firm as director of industrial health services.

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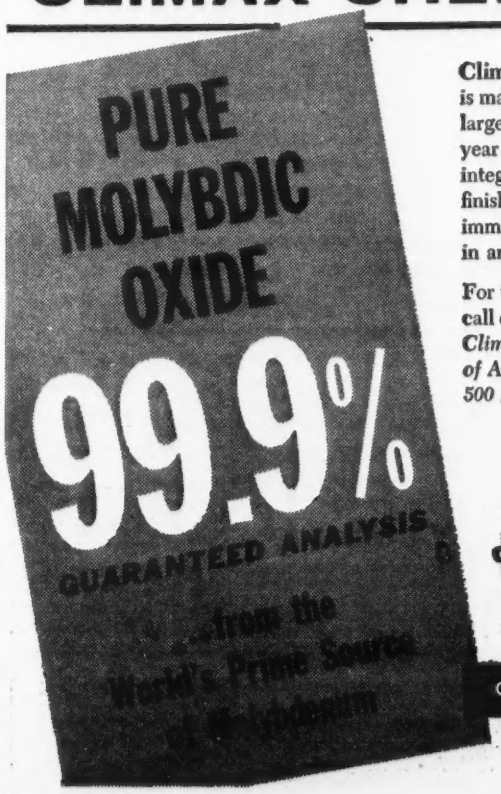

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Petroleum Derivatives

The supply situation continues to tighten its hold on the throat of the market. And until the steel strike ends, the future holds nothing but a steadily blackening picture for both manufacturer and buyer. The benzene story, particularly in certain areas such as Houston, is considered a truly austere one. Some producers suggest availability is at a nominal level in many of these areas. The only bright spot in the market has been the construction industry, where paint makers say they have done very well indeed this summer. However, final sales totals are not in yet and the picture might not be as bright as they paint it. In other areas of the market, particularly in those materials heading into the fall seasonal period, business appears to be picking up a bit. LPG makers say the first feelers are out and some material has been moving, though at a relatively slow pace. Materials dependent upon industrial sales, of course, are hurting. And now that summer paint sales are wallowing, they will hurt more yet. Everything at this point is contingent upon just when the steel people may decide to come to an agreement.

The Texas Railroad Commission has ordered a nine-day oil output quota for the third month in a row. The order was handed down despite recommendations of three of the states biggest producers that output should be increased. Maximum production was set by the commission at 2,730,215 barrels a calendar day. This is slightly higher than the current levels because the September quota will spread over 30 days, one day less than is found in both July and August.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended August 14 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,823,000 barrels, an increase of 34,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,950,000 barrels were 114,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 237,000 barrels above the week ended August 15. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 936,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,030,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending August 14, crude oil production averaged 6,819,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,934,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 976,000 barrels daily.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Month	Aug. 29, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — What's new in benzene? Nothing. Producers put it as flatly as that and let the chips or recriminations or questions fall as they may, no gilding of the situation as it stands will change the bald truth of it. Most observers of the market say there is only a nominal amount of material floating about and available. Some of this pittance is reported moving in extremely tight areas and as a result, has been moving at stiffened price levels. Just which direction the market is going to take, of course, is totally dependent upon the steel strike. At present, it appears as if negotiations may pick up on at least an approximation of a purposeful level. Observers point out that any attitude or approach will be an improvement over the tight-lipped self rightousness and accusations-from-afar that has been *modus operandi* of both sides to date.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Aug. 15 totaled 261,848,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 261,462,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 386,000 barrels comprising an increase of 252,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and an increase of 134,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane-Propane Mix — Production of this material during the last two weeks of July, according to the API report, was 33,662,000 gallons as compared with the 29,481,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month and the 33,150,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of July of the year previous.

Inventories of the mix at plants, terminals and underground, the report points out, were 30,738,000 gallons on July 31, 38,889,000 gallons on July 15 and 30,436,000 gallons on July 31, 1958.

For the four-week period ending August 7, crude oil production averaged 5,130,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,922,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,013,000 barrels daily.

Waxes, Mineral

Production of this material during May was 5,771,000 barrels, or 186,000 barrels per day, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Mines. This figure falls somewhat short of the 5,861,000 barrels produced during the month previous, though both month's tallies are better than the 4,786,000 barrels chalked up for May of last year. Output for the first five months of the year was 28,290,000 barrels as compared with the 23,544,000 barrels produced during the same period of the year previous.

Domestic demand for petroleum waxes in May amounted to 13,632,000 barrels, or 440,000 barrels a day, the government report points out. April demand had amounted to 14,787,000 barrels while May of '58 had been tallied at a mere 10,919,000 barrels. Demand for the first five months of the year came to 85,610,000 barrels, a pretty good hike over the 77,021,000 demand tallied for the first five months of the year previous.

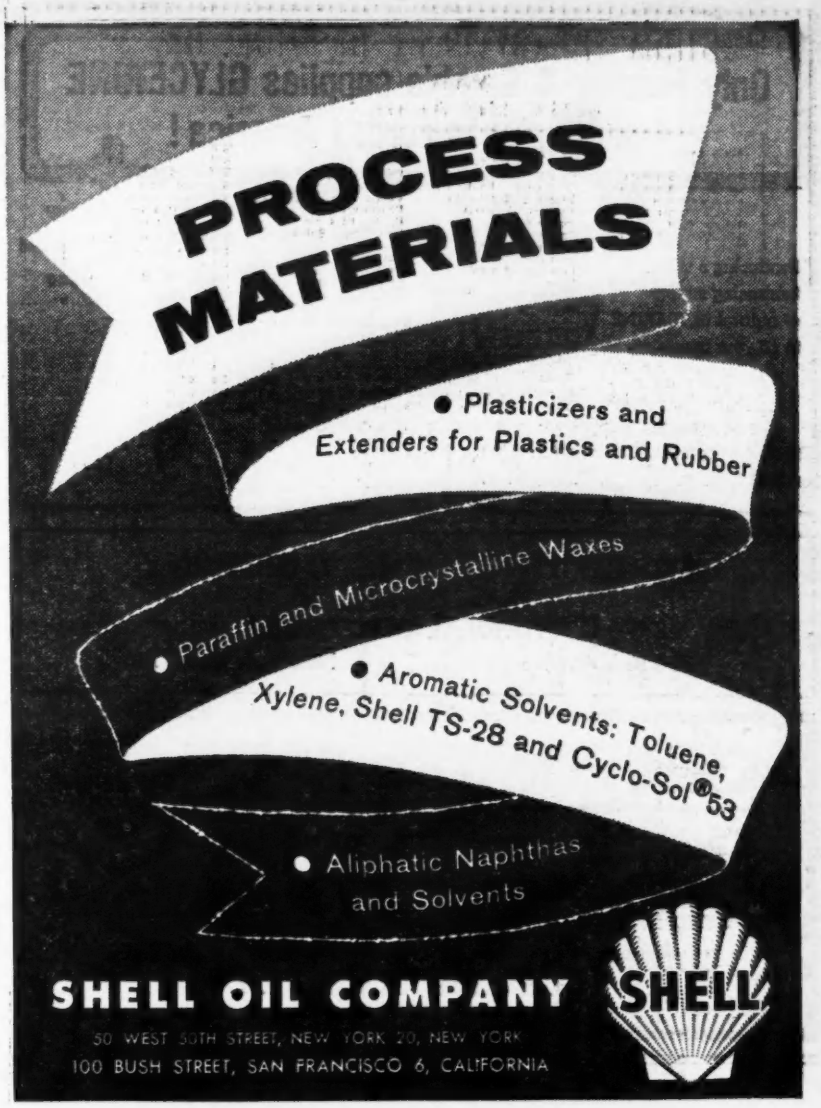
Stocks of petroleum waxes were 2,510,000 barrels at the end of May. Some 2,286,000 barrels had been in storage at the end of April while 2,110,000 barrels was on hand at the end of May, 1958.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in September is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,800,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,925,000 barrels daily forecast for August. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 4,175,000 barrels daily in September, a gasoline yield of 45 percent, and total crude runs of 7,650,000 barrels daily.

From the current stock level of petroleum products, it appears that refinery runs during the month of September will decline. Gasoline stocks at the end of July are about 5.8 million barrels higher than in 1958 and stocks of distillate fuel oil are 19.8 million barrels higher. Residual fuel oil stocks are 10.8 million barrels lower than in 1958. However, 5.7 million barrels of this reduction is in the West Coast district which had surplus stocks of residual in 1958.

Data for June indicate total crude runs of 8,004,000 barrels daily including foreign runs of 1,037,000 barrels per day. Indicated crude runs to stills for July were 7,923,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 1,041,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in July was 6,981,000 barrels daily with production of 6,839,000 barrels daily.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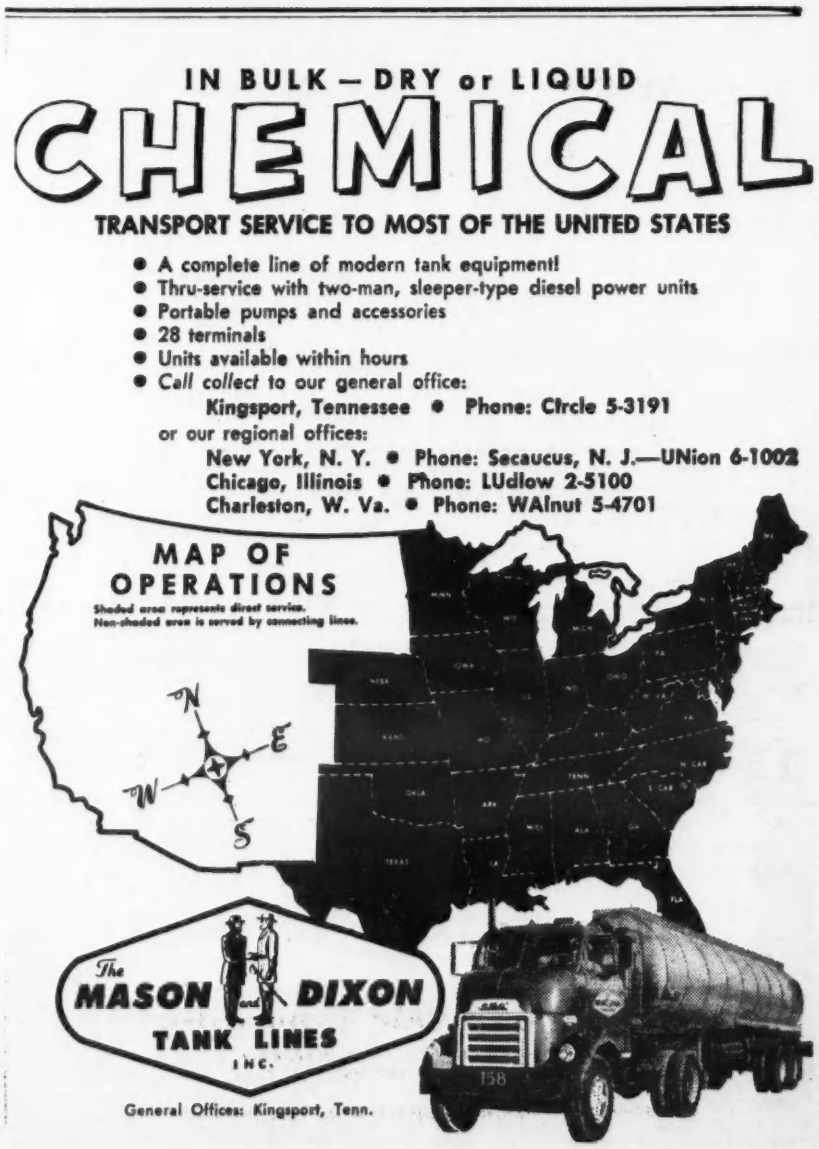
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Aliphatic Organics

A favorite late-August pastime has always been a discussion of the question, "What's business going to be like after Labor Day?" Queried thusly this time last year, trade people responded enthusiastically with such comments as "terrific," "there'll be a steady but gradual improvement," and in a similar vein, "it'll be an uphill climb all the way." As it happened, that's pretty much the way things turned out. However, it must be remembered that last fall all people had to worry about was wiping out the few remaining strains of the recession virus; this year, there's the steel strike.

Representatives of steel's management and labor have sat opposite one another at the bargaining table for several weeks now, but they still seem worlds apart when they start talking about the "best interests of the public." Consequently, no one has any definite idea as to when a settlement will be reached. Earlier, quite a few trade members felt that the President would use his influence or legal power to put the situation to rights. In the very beginning, Mr. Eisenhower did intervene, requesting that the union postpone a walkout which it did. That was about the time Koslov came avisiting and while it may have been just a "happy coincidence" it seemed not then. Of course, there's some silly talk now that it will be good to let Khrushchev see that labor and management in the US fight things out, so to speak.

As close as can be determined, the steel strike has not adversely affected sales of organic chemicals yet—at least directly. But that some producers are fast running out of steel drums is obvious since at the start of the debacle most reported a six to eight weeks inventory which should be just about at the depletion point. It's thought, though, that drum manufacturers had built up a "quite large supply" before the steel plants shut down.

Detroit doesn't seem too worried about the steel strike and its possible effects on business. Spokesman for the several auto makers estimate '59 output at 5.6 million units and figure that production of the '60 models will hit 6.5 million. One factor in this increased output will be that Detroit is offering something "new," and these days it's the "new" that sells.

The smaller cars will mean, however, that raw materials requirements per car will be down—less rubber, less glass, less paint. But the expected increase in new car production should compensate, very likely expand usage of many of these chemically-derived materials. Plastics, lighter and oftentimes cheaper to fabricate than metals, stand to profit, however, if the small cars catch on, it's said.

Acetic Acid—According to statistics recently released by the Tariff Commission, production of acetic acid in June amounted to 55,416,743 pounds, down, though only slightly, from the May total of 55,573,669 pounds.

Output in January, at 56,654,385 pounds, represented the high point for the first half of the year. The low was reached the following month, as is customary, when production slid to 45,619,892.

Paralleling the decline in acetic output in June was the drop in production of acetic anhydride—to 88,732,543 pounds from 89,656,385 in May. This is easily understood since way more than half of total acetic acid output is funneled into anhydride manufacture. The anhydride, in turn, gets into the production of cellulose acetate primarily.

Trade sources note that the market for acetic is quite firm, with no indications of price changes. And attesting to the chemical's multi-faceted and increasing role as a chemical intermediate is the report that a longtime major producer has just wound up an expansion program that has nearly doubled its acetic productive capacity—to an estimated 240 million pounds annually.

Butadiene—People out Detroit way are bursting with optimism—not unfounded, one hopes. Industry spokesmen estimate that domestic output of '59 models will reach 5.6 million units, and obviously not content with that figure, are hopeful that output of the '60 cars will climb to 6.5 million.

Based on these encouraging forecasts, butadiene producers can look forward to a very satisfactory year—butadiene's biggest single end-use being synthetic rubber.

Automotive tire requirements reportedly constitute more than half of total US rubber consumption and additionally rubber is used in such things as windshield-wipers, weather stripping, etc., etc., in each and every car. Synthetic rubber has captured about 65 percent of the overall domestic rubber market.

One reliable indication of how butadiene has profited from the boom in auto sales thus far in '59 as well as from the general improvement in business conditions is found in production statistics compiled by the Census Bureau. For example, output in June of '58 amounted to 88,720,746 pounds while, in contrast, output in June of this year was 143,149,256 pounds. This figure, incidentally, was some 3½ million pounds higher than that for May.

Of course, while consumption of synthetic butadiene in rubber has increased during the past half-year and should increase still further in months to come, there is still the problem of overcapacity. But this, sources say, is only a temporary and to some extent, necessary worry.

Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate—As close as can be determined, all producers of cresyl diphenyl phosphate, gas additive grade, will advance prices of the chemical 1½c. per pound on October 1 or as soon there-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 29, 1958
130.47	130.47*	130.55	130.55

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 9

Ethyl Alcohol: June

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

		June 1959	*June* 1958	*July 1, '58 June 30, '59*	*July 1, '57 June 30, '58*
NET PRODUCTIONS					
Undenatured	proof gals.	47,628,419	38,858,267	494,132,066	494,376,254
Completely denatured	wine gals.	35,306	26,971	739,358	578,313
Specially denatured	wine gals.	22,834,829	19,261,303	256,794,508	244,601,384
WITHDRAWALS					
Undenatured tax paid	proof gals.	770,813	779,781	7,998,533	10,438,377
Tax free	proof gals.	42,780,206	36,126,757	482,341,536	474,173,560
Completely denatured	wine gals.	29,922	32,690	734,945	565,726
Specially denatured	wine gals.	21,578,848	19,319,206	256,231,121	243,959,396
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD					
Undenatured	proof gals.	32,746,616	37,737,516	32,746,616	37,737,516
Completely denatured	wine gals.	22,053	18,723	22,033	18,723
Specially denatured	wine gals.	6,721,855	5,846,697	6,721,855	5,846,697

Aliphatic Organics

after as prevailing contracts expire. Action will bring the tankcar delivered listing to 28c. per pound in zone 1, to 29c. per pound in zone 2.

Glycerine—Glycerine is featured in a leading chemical firm's multi-million dollar expansion program. Also on the bill: facilities to turn out epichlorohydrin, propylene oxide, propylene glycol and various derivative chemicals.

Preferring to withhold capacity figures, the firm said only that the glycerine-epichlorohydrin facilities, to be built under a Certificate of Necessity, will utilize a new manufacturing process. Completion of this part of the program is scheduled for early 1961.

Behind the firm's decision to get into synthetic glycerine apparently lies a market that shows promise of considerable expansion. Above and beyond the normal and expected year-to-year increase in consumption of this diversely-used chemical, there appears to be a second and potentially more important growth-contributing factor. This is the declining rate of natural glycerine production as a by-product of soap manufacture.

As statistics indicate, synthetic detergents have gained a stronghold in the overall soap-syndet market, and it appears that they will strengthen their position as time passes.

This will mean, of course, that less by-product glycerine will be available and it will be left to synthetic material to take up the slack.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Recently advanced 1c. per pound across the board, schedule for isobutyl alcohol now reads 13c. per pound tankcars, 15½c. drum carloads, and 17c. per pound less carloads.

A ½c. per pound increase had been put through July 1; as to why it didn't stick, sources cited two reasons—interrelated, of course: excess avaliability, desire to spur demands.

It was also explained that the new schedule for isobutyl is 2c. lower than that of n-butyl alcohol, a competitive chemical in certain applications.

Methacrylic Acid—In what appeared to be a move to stimulate demand, a major producer recently dropped prices of glacial methacrylic acid 5c. per pound in bulk quantities and 4½c. per pound in drum lots. Resulting schedule includes a tankcar and tanktruck listing of 40c. a pound, a truckload of 42½c., and a less truckload of 43c. per pound.

Methacrylic acid gets into such things as adhesives, laminating resins, solvent and emulsion coatings, and polymer emulsions for textile, leather and paper finishing.

Molasses—According to Agricultural Marketing Service, weakness continued to prevail in feeding cane molasses markets in southern and midwestern states during the week ended Aug. 25. A generally slow demand provided insufficient interest by buyers to prevent a continuation of the price decline, AMS said, adding that slow movement of most feed ingredients coupled with relatively low prices to farmers for cattle and hogs contributed to the weak market situation.

New Orleans prices were unchanged to ¼c. lower at "Mostly" 10.5c. per gallon.

Perchloroethylene—Production of perchloroethylene in June amounted to 15,827,697 pounds, down from 17,085,413 pounds the previous month. The decline can be looked upon as a seasonal adjustment, some in the trade say, because requirements of dry cleaning establishments are less in the summer months.

Earlier rumors that domestic price schedules would likely give way under the impact of increasing perchlor imports have virtually disappeared. It would appear, since foreign material is no less a factor in the market these days, that US makers of the solvent fear that a price reduction would only be followed by a commensurate decline in the import price.

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Aluminum Study Contract Goes to National Research

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has been awarded a $100,000 navy contract for a study of the properties of ultra-fine aluminum that may find a use in the service's missile program.

Earlier in the year the firm announced a new method for producing the ultra-fine metal powders with particles only one-millionth of an inch in diameter—a thousand times smaller than any previously obtainable. Recent developments, National Research says, indicate potential applications in the electronic, catalytic chemical process, powder metallurgy and other industries.

Casein, Hemlock Extract Bills Are Moving Along in Senate

The house-approved casein (HR 7465) and hemlock extract (HR 6579) tariff-suspension bills are moving along in the senate. Both bills were reported out favorably by the senate finance committee last week.

The casein measure provides for duty-free imports of casein into this country for another three-year period. The second bill allows hemlock extract to be brought in for tanning purposes on a duty-free basis until September 28, 1960.

US Backs Int'l Atomic Lab

The United States last week handed over a check for $600,000 to the International Atomic Energy Agency to be used toward building and equipping a functional nuclear energy laboratory for the agency at Seibersdorf, near Vienna, Austria.

Additives Lagging

—Continued from page 4

that the secretary's decision should rest primarily on whether or not there is any real uncertainty about the safety of using existing additives during the time required to assemble data needed for petitions. Clearly this is the secretary's responsibility under the law, but if there is no real question regarding safety, he should take full account of the complex and time-consuming problems faced by industry."

Highlights of Mr. Mulford's discussion of some current problems, and the position of the food additives committee of MCA, include these:

- The new federal law may trigger the adoption of state and local legislations that could impose additional burdens on industry. The MCA committee believes that such legislation should conform with federal standards and practices without requiring additional, even though parallel, action to meet state and local requirements.
- The wording of the Delaney amendment, dealing with carcinogens under the new law, has already created serious problems in the animal feed and veterinary fields, and raises many other problems with regard to its application in foods. The MCA committee feels that this provision requires further study to evaluate all of its implications.
- Difficulties have been encountered in the development of understandable common names for complex chemical compounds. The MCA committee endorses the principle of using simplified names for labelling, but does not favor establishing standards of identity because they might lead to governmental standardization of products.
- Data required by FDA in clearance petitions under the new law is often most difficult to provide, even for ingredients generally recognized as safe.

IMC Broadens Base

—Continued from page 4

service-wise, in Oklahoma and northern Arkansas.

Sales from Bartlesville to western sections of Oklahoma and Kansas will be handled through the plant food division district sales office in Fort Worth, Tex., while eastern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, and northern Arkansas are assigned to the division's district sales office in Texarkana, Ark.

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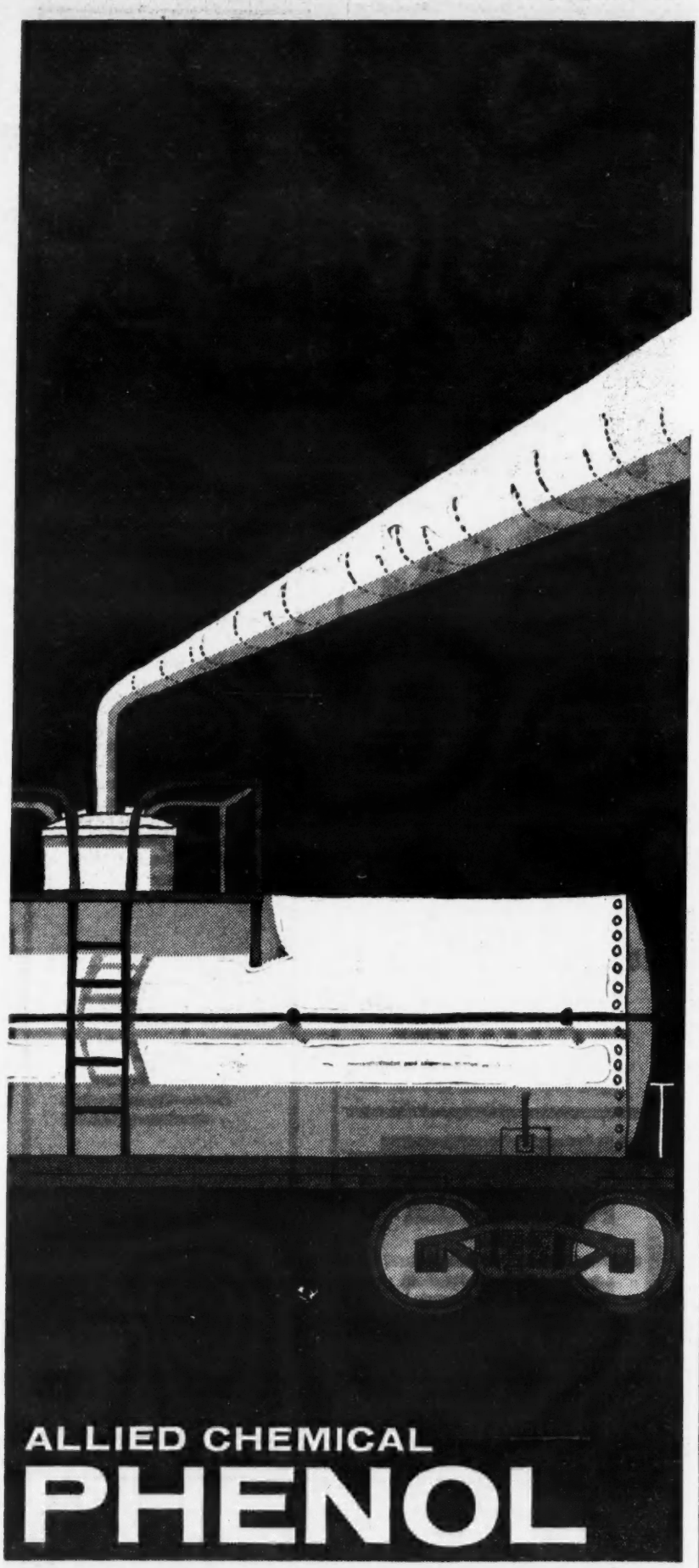

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Coal Chemicals

A major producer announced that effective January 1, 1960, the price of maleic anhydride will be dropped 5¼ cents per pound in tankcar and carload or truckload quantity. At the same time, fumaric acid will be reduced 4½ cents per pound in carload or truckload lots. Reductions in less carload lots of both chemicals will be ½ cent per pound less respectively. In addition, the producer announced that capacity for maleic production is to be expanded from forty to sixty million pounds, thus serving notice on those firms slated to enter the market during the next two years that the going could be a little rough. The move climaxes a two-month period which has seen the industry break into a rash of new construction and expansion announcements for maleic.

Paradoxically, the announced reductions come at a time when maleic and fumaric are in tight supply and spot lots, when available, command premiums. However, the expansions of maleic capacity which have been announced in recent months, if accomplished, would put production out of sight in relation to foreseeable market demand.

Naphthalene and phthalic anhydride continue in short supply. Pent-up demand for phthalic is expected to carry through the fourth quarter. The degree of intensity of that demand will depend on the settlement date of the strike and subsequent reopening of the naphthalene supply line.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 30 would amount to 12.1 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 343,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 321,000 tons in the previous week, 345,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,715,000 in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 29, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.45	118.58

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—The market continued to reflect an uneven supply situation which has come to the fore in the past two to three weeks. In cases where benzene is a big item in the consumer's operation, stocks are adequate. However, in cases where benzene is used regularly but not in huge volume (as with some makers of pesticides) a short supply position is making itself felt.

Creosote—The seven week steel strike hasn't made much of a dent in the domestic supply of creosote. Tar distillers went into the steel strike with big inventories. Importers report ample supplies are on hand to help fill domestic requirements should the strike carry through September.

Railroad buying of creosote has been slow, although ahead of the poor showing made last year. Railroads are said to make up approximately 50% of the creosote market when they are buying. The roads have bought some white ties for curing this year, and will probably have to come in for more in the fourth quarter, sources say.

Cresylic Acid — Producers reported more vigorous demand in this market last week. Supplies remain in balance; prices are unchanged from levels of long standing in the trade.

Naphthalene — The market was unchanged from previous report. A tight supply situation has persisted in this market since early this spring. A vast amount of material was turned out by cokeoven operators and tar distillers during the prestrike period, but consumers made unusually heavy demands and import material has not been forthcoming in sufficient quantity to alleviate the supply problem.

Latest report of the Tariff Commission shows production on crude naphthalene in June amounted to 50.7 million pounds more than twice the 22.3 million turned out in the comparable month last year.

Toluene—Supply of toluene remains ample for trade requirements, sources report. Consumers in this market have not been troubled with the tightening of supply that has been felt in the benzene market. Output of tar distillers, cokeoven operators and petroleum operators in the first six months of the year amounted to approximately 125 million gallons, 24 million more than in the six month period last year.

Dyes

Liquid Dyes—Dusting and handling problems resulting from use of some powder type dyes continues to spur development of liquid dyes for use in the paper industry.

Recent months have seen the addition of a new liquid dye, Green MX Liquid, to a major producer's line of liquid paper dyes. It is pointed out that dust and dye particles in the air can stain the body. Thus, paper mill technicians, who may have to weight or measure dyes under hot, humid conditions, will appreciate the dust-free nature of the new dye, the company says.

Oil Soluble Dyes—A major dye producer is marketing a new granulated oil red dye for use by refiners who color gasoline.

The material designated "Rocket Red," color index number 26120, is priced at $1.76 per pound in 100-pound barrels. The granular form is said to facilitate use of the dye in automatic metering and mixing, and helps to eliminate problems in storage and handling.

Non-dusting and extremely soluble, the dye is also non-caking which means added resistance to change in physical state even at the high temperatures often found in refinery storage areas.

Intermediates

Aniline—Supply of aniline is good. Demand has continued fairly steady, trade sources say. Price is unchanged at levels in effect for many months.

The Tariff Commission reported June production of aniline amounted to 11,742,956 pounds as against 9,973,312 pounds in the previous month and 6,396,863 pounds in the corresponding month last

Aromatic Chemicals Output: June

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		June 1959	*June 1958*	*First Six Months 1959*	*First Six Months 1958*
Benzene	gals.	31,512,411	22,325,017	181,893,863	133,311,380
Creosote oil	gals.	9,052,185	9,354,273	50,355,302	50,880,932
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	3,790,686	2,731,218	19,622,518	15,097,808
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	5,876,841	3,234,604	30,198,136	**23,792,826
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	28,861,701	31,969,886	257,360,848	217,529,040
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	46,329,383	27,414,162	265,866,949	189,215,884
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	50,714,282	22,354,963	239,592,942**	142,758,570
Phenol, tech. and USP	lbs.	*60,045,443	35,405,065	*324,134,210**	285,024,568
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	31,850,121	23,425,891	187,311,561	146,833,755
Styrene monomer	lbs.	133,199,024	86,355,148	641,733,284	532,496,996
Toluene	gals.	21,647,443	15,894,297	125,084,303	101,252,014
Xylene	gals.	19,730,510	17,327,783	108,279,902	99,117,858

* Partly estimated.
** May figure revised.

Coal Chemicals

year. Output in the first six months of this year was 67,619,236 pounds as against 47,149,269 pounds in the six month period last year.

Fumaric Acid—At midweek a major producer announced new and lower prices for fumaric acid, to be effective January 1, 1960.

Under the new schedules, fumaric acid in carload and truckload lots, bags or drums, will be 22¾c. per pound, while the less carload price, same packing, will be 24¼c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b., plant, freight equalized with competitive producing points. The reduction in carload and truckload price amounts to 4½c. per pound, while the decline in less carload quantity amounts to 4c. per pound.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended August 30, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	121,535
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,164,188
Benzene	lbs.	475,470
Coaltar	gals.	2,825,165
Crude chemical oils	gals.	89,552
Toluene	gals.	115,138
Xylene	gals.	34,115

Maleic Anhydride—A major producer announced new and lower prices for maleic anhydride, to be effective January 1, 1960.

Under the new schedules, maleic anhydride in tankcars will be 22½c. per pound; carload or truckload in drums or bags, 23½c. per pound; less carload or truckload, 25c. per pound. The reduction amounts to 5¼c. per pound on tankcar and carload or truckload quantities, while less carload or truckload lots are reduced 4¾c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b., works, freight equalized with competitive producing points.

a-Naphthylamine — Market is unchanged. Price was quoted at 50c. per pound in 225-pound drums lots. Material is supplied as reddish-brown flakes; possible trace amounts of b-naphthylamine; minimum solidification point, 45.5 degrees C.

Phthalic Anhydride — Sources anticipate that the market will continue to tighten until settlement of the steel strike and subsequent reopening of the naphthalene supply line.

Pent-up demand is expected to carry through the fourth quarter. Should the strike be extended into late September, the pipelines will be further emptied and a continuation of this brisk demand can be expected in the first part of 1960.

Mechanical difficulties continue to stall production of phthalic anhydride by means of the xylene oxidation method of a petrochemical producer in the midwest. However, trade rumors that dimethyl terephthalate has been produced at the Joliet, Illinois, plant were confirmed.

Delhi-Taylor Buys Oil Firm

Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation, Dallas, Tex., has acquired the outstanding stock of Southern Oil Company, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. According to Delhi the purchased firm will become a subsidiary. J. Paul Peek, top stockholder of Southern, will continue as president. J. Michael Muckleroy, assistant secretary of Delhi, will become vice-president of Southern Oil.

Conoco Mounting Alcohol

—*Continued from page 5*

(OPD, 9/22/58). At that time, the location and size of the plant was undecided.

The facility to produce "Alfols" is being designed on processing know-how developed by Conoco's research scientists and engineers at Ponca City, Okla., over a period of five years. The process is based on earlier work done by Prof. Karl Ziegler, a German scientist.

Conoco is licensed under the Ziegler patents. In addition, further processes has been developed by Conoco since initiating research work. Basic intermediate produced in the process is aluminum triethyl, a pyropheric material also utilized in jet propulsion.

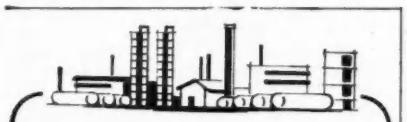
Natural Sources Were Important

At present, petroleum is a basic source of a number of branched-chain alcohols and low molecular weight straight-chain alcohols. But the higher molecular weight straight-chain alcohols have been dependent on natural sources, such as coconut oil and tallow fat.

According to Mr. Osborn, products made from straight-chain alcohols have superior use properties that are well known. For example, phthalate esters of straight-chain alcohols have better low temperature and permanence characteristics when used as vinyl plasticizers. And sulfates of straight-chain alcohols are used in synthetic detergent formulations.

"Alfol" alcohols contain even numbers of carbon atoms from six through eighteen.

The Conoco vice-president sees the move as a boom to industry. Says he: "Introduction of these new products made from petroleum-derived raw materials means that in the future these imporant chemicals will be available from a stable and economical source."



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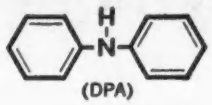

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Spanish Chemical Groups Get Fertilizer Project Loan

Two Spanish chemical groups have received $17.6 million in credits from the Export-Import Bank to buy US equipment for fertilizer projects.

Refineria de Petroleos de Escambreras, SA, has gotten a $10-million credit. Abonos Sevilla, SA, has received $7.6 million. Both are veteran Spanish chemical producers.

Escombreras is owned jointly by a Spanish national agency, Instituto Nacional de Industria, and two private companies—Compania Espanola de Petroleos, SA, and Caltex Oil Products Company, Ltd., New York.

Abonos is owned by two private firms —Union Espanola de Explosives, SA, and Sociedad Iberica del Nitrogeno.

Eximbank has promised Spain $30 million to help in carrying out that country's new economic stabilization program, and the $17.6 million in credits already granted is by way of partly meeting that obligation.

Maleic Men

—Continued from page 3

them little changed from its previous examination of the maleic picture (OPD 7/27/59).

Despite the predicted boom in polyesters, and anticipation of gains in other end-uses, many in the industry still don't think an expansion from 99 million pounds this year to 224 million pounds in 1961 is warranted.

In fact, one trade source has it that there is a new, and possibly big end-use on tap for the near future—polyisoprene rubber. This source reports that Shell Chemical Corporation is using maleic in its Torrance, Calif., isoprene operation.

Shell won't tell anybody how it's making its isoprene, but rubber chemists outside doubt that Shell is using maleic to make isoprene monomer because of the monomer's initial cost—considerably lower than maleic.

Further, the rest of the maleic industry, as well as other producers interested in polyisoprene rubber, expressed considerable surprise that maleic was even used in this connection except in experimental quantities.

Lab work is being done now on maleic-modified polyisoprene, it is freely admitted, but this is nowhere near the same thing as maleic being used as a starting material in isoprene itself.

However, the source insists that "three or four" rubber companies have been looking into maleic anhydride in connection with polyisoprene rubber.

Polyisoprene a Chimera

Even if the ephemeral polyisoprene use breaks through and goes big-time, it doesn't tell the whole story of Monsanto's price cut and expansion announcement—if, indeed, it means anything at all in maleic marketing plans.

Industry comment on the price reduction is almost uniform: They expected it. One source said that, with all this expansion going on, if Monsanto hadn't lowered the price, National Aniline probably would have.

Further, the announcement of a boost in capacity to 60 million pounds a year, the industry feels, was intended, at least partly, to strike fear into the hearts of those about to enter into the market.

However, Heyden Newport says it will go ahead with its plans; Reichhold, in the mids[illegible]f building its expansion, says it won't alter course one whit; Cyanamid is putting finishing touches on its new Bridgeville, Pa., plant.

California Chemical's planned facility has the advantage of being the only one on the west coast, it is pointed out. Further, the plant is expected to produce at least 2 million pounds a year for manufacture of trithion by an affiliate.

Here's the latest capacity picture estimate, in millions of pounds:

	1959	1961
Cyanamid	14	20
Heyden Newport	..	24
Monsanto	40	60
National Aniline	40	60
California Chemical	..	20
Pittsburgh Coke	..	*15
Reichold	5	25
	99	224

* Not officially announced.

Monsanto's Price Cuts

Monsanto's price reduction on both maleic and fumaric is scheduled to go into effect January 1, 1960. Maleic anhydride in tankcars will be quoted at 22½ cents a pound; carloads or truckloads in bags, or drums, 23½ cents; less carlots, 25 cents.

Fumaric acid is slated to be priced at 23¾ cents a pound, drums or bags, carlots or truckloads; and 24¼ cents less carlots. Both maleic and fumaric are f.o.b. St. Louis, freight equalized with competitive producing points.

What's the near-term outlook on pricing? It may go lower, Monsanto says. Opinion of another producer. "Who knows, with all these new people coming in? Competition is certainly going to get rough."

The same observer doubts that maleic will go as low as phthalic anhydride, though. "Phthalic is depressed right now," he indicates, "but with a possible increase in phthalic and a little bit more off the maleic, can see them within a penny of each other."

However, the industry concedes, maleic is more expensive to make than phthalic. Nonetheless, it is felt that if maleic gets close to phthalic in price, the former could swipe some of the latter's markets.

Electron Beam Furnace Installed by Wah Chang

Wah Chang Corporation has bought a second electron beam furnace and will install the new unit at its Albany, Ore., plant. The new furnace was made by Stauffer-Temescal Company. It is the same size and design as the Stauffer-Temescal unit installed in February of this year. The furnace will be capable of melting and casting refractory metals in ingots five inches in diameter and forty-two inches in length.

Highway Materials Firms

—Continued from page 4

tractors, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Another indictment for road tar covers the same ground, omitting the reference to price-fixing on sales to contractors, and also covers Vermont and Maine.

An indictment on bituminous concrete is similar, covering the state government of Massachusetts and local governments and contractors in that state and New Hampshire.

Named as defendants in the asphalt indictment are:

The Lake Asphalt & Petroleum Company of Massachusetts, East Deerfield, Mass.; Allied Chemical Corporation, New York; H. H. McGuire & Co., Malden, Mass.; Trimount Bituminous Products Company, Everett, Mass.; Rock-Asphalt Corporation, Haverhill, Mass.; Mystic Bituminous Products Company, Everett, Mass.; Wachusett Bituminous Products Company, Worcester, Mass.; American Oil Products Company, Somerville, Mass.; D. J. Cronin Asphalt, Inc., East Providence, R. I., and Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Named in the road tar indictment are:

Allied; Koppers; Trimount Bituminous Products; James Huggins & Son, Malden, Mass.; H. H. McGuire & Co., and Independent Coal Tar Company, Framingham, Mass.

Defendants in the bituminous concrete indictment are:

Bituminous Concrete Association, Boston, Mass.; Allied; Warren Brothers Roads Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Trimount Bituminous Products; Essex Bituminous Concrete Corporation, West Peabody, Mass.; H. H. McGuire & Co.; Rock-Asphalt Corporation; Merrimack Paving Corporation, Groveland, Mass.; Vulcan Construction Company, Boston, Mass., and Massachusetts Broken Stone Company, Weston, Mass.

Soap, Syndet Sales

—Continued from page 7

in packaged liquids. Total liquid synthetic detergent sales were 267,480,000 pounds valued at $97,467,000, up 32.2 percent in pounds and 29.4 percent in dollars compared to the first six months of 1958.

Solid synthetic detergent sales totalled 1,273,122,000 pounds and $275,529,000, a 3.9 percent increase in pounds and a 1.7 percent increase in dollars from last year.

Soap sales amounted to 522,084,000 pounds valued at $153,146,000 in comparison to 538,197,000 pounds valued at $146,587,000 for the first half 1958.

Scouring cleanser sales totalled 191,671,000 pounds and $26,733,000 during the first six months of this year. These figures are not included in the soap and synthetic detergent sales total. No comparisons, the association says, are possible with 1958 since this is the first year it has collected sales data on scouring cleansers.

Minerals Relief

—Continued from page 7

claimed that the interior group was getting into its baliwick.

After much pulling-and-hauling, the dispute was decided in favor of finance, which then agreed that a Tariff Commission probe be requested in place of the quota-system idea. The resolution calling for a study of lead and zinc was introduced only last fortnight.

The commission, meanwhile, has gone ahead on its own with an investigation of zinc imports. The agency wants to find out if the influx of zinc in sheets from abroad is hurting domestic producers. It has slated a public hearing November 3.

Agricultural Chemicals

The government will perhaps buy 60 million pounds of DDT, but no less than 45 million pounds during the 1960 fiscal year for the world-wide anti-malarial program, it's been learned by OPD. ICA is expected to give General Services Administration the go-ahead to advertise for bids sometime next month. (For further details see story on page 3). Higher price schedules effective September 1 for ammonium nitrate and potash salts resulted in the booking of moderate lots for prompt and later delivery, according to trade sources. Interest in other agricultural chemicals and pesticides lagged but sources looked for some improvement for fall requirements after the Labor Day holiday. Trading in animal proteins continued slow, despite the lowest prices prevailing for dried blood and tankage during the past three years. Fishmeal and scrap also were easier, declining $2 per ton, and prices reached the low point for the past two years.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Fish meal, $2 per ton.
scrap, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 29 1958
110.34	110.47	110.59	108.31

For Current Prices see page 9

According to the Tennessee Valley Authority forty royalty-free licenses for its continuous ammoniator were issued to American fertilizer manufacturers during the period July, 1958-June, 1959, bringing the total to 184 issued to 148 manufacturers. Of this total, 60 percent are for use of the continuous ammoniator or for the manufacture of equipment needed in the process. The continuous ammoniator installed in 138 plants permits the making of high-analysis granular fertilizers with conventional materials. About two-thirds of the granular fertilizer made in this country now is produced by this method. Some twenty-six licenses have been granted by the agency to use the superphosphate mixer and eleven companies to manufacture the equipment.

The desert locust problem is going to get worse, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization. In a recent meeting at Rome, experts said the plague now extends from the Atlantic to India and Pakistan. These two countries were invaded by locusts this year for the first time since 1955. Experts have urged that national air units be expanded as the most effective form of mobile reserve. They say aerial control is considerably more effective than ground operations and that aircraft are especially valuable for reconnaissance.

Fertilizer shipments and tax tag sales in June amounted to 875,000 short tons compared with 1,795,000 tons in May and 929,000 tons, June last year. Total for July-June, 1958-59 fertilizer season was 10,113,000 tons against 8,811,000 tons for the previous season.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Buying interest increased as a result of the price advance of $1 per ton, scheduled for September 1. Moderate volume of business was reported during the past fortnight before the advance went into effect. Fertilizer grade, 33½ percent N, will go to $64 per ton, f.o.b. works, September 1.

Animal Proteins—Buying interest lagged for dried blood and tankage. Prices were unchanged and nominal at recent declines, which brought quotations down to the lowest levels during the past three years. Dried blood was available at $4.75 per unit ton, New York and $5 Chicago. Tankage was quoted at $4.75 per unit ton, New York and 50c. more basis, Chicago. Demand for fish meal was quiet. Menhaden catch was reported improved of late on both the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Meal was easier and ranged from $123 to $128 per ton, works, Atlantic coast, as to location and scrap about $4 less, same basis.

Lime—Production of lime during 1958 was 10 percent smaller than in 1957, and 13 percent less than during the alltime record year 1956, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Total national lime production in 1958 was 9.2 million short tons compared with 10.3 million short tons the year before. This loss was entirely in open-market lime, which dropped from 8.5 to 7.4 million short tons or 13 percent. Captive lime tonnage increased 4 percent despite the general decline in lime production.

All major use categories, except construction, declined by moderate to large percentages, compared with 1957; agricultural lime, down 6 percent; construction lime, up 8 percent; chemical and industrial lime, down 8 percent; and dead-burned dolomite or refractory lime, down 26 percent. Quicklime comprised 60 percent, hydrated lime 22 percent, and dead-burned dolomite 18 percent of the total lime production. Sixty-seven percent of the total lime in 1958 was used by chemical and industrial plants, 18 percent was refractory material, 13 percent was used in construction, and 2 percent in agriculture.

The persistent trend of the past 50 years of reducing the number of lime plants in the United States has been checked for the time being. As in 1957, there were 146 active lime plants located in 34 States, including Hawaii, and in one territory, Puerto Rico. Average annual plant production was 63,000 short tons. Ohio, Missouri, and Pennsylvania, in descending order, continued to be the three leading lime-producing States, accounting for 50 percent of the total national production. The next five ranking States, in descending order of production, were Texas, Illinois, Alabama, Virginia, and Michigan.

Potash—Basic prices of potash will be increased 1c. per unit, K_2O, effective September 1 on contracts booked prior to July 1, 1959, while for business placed after that date the price will be 2c. higher. Standard potash of muriate, 60 percent K_2O will advance to 31c., bulk, and $23.50 per ton, bagged, September 1; granular, 31½c. unit, bulk, and $23.80 per ton, bagged; and sulphate, potash 50 percent, minimum, 59½c., September and 64½c., October.

Deliveries of agricultural potash for North America during the fertilizer year, July 1958 to June 1959 increased 17 percent over the previous year, according to the American Potash Institute. According to the institute, some 3,968,323 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,325,485 tons K_2O were delivered by eight US producers during the fertilizer year.

Continental United States took 2,166,458 tons K_2O; Canada, 98,857 tons; Cuba, 14,682 tons; Puerto Rico, 22,218 tons; and Hawaii, 23,270 tons K_2O, the survey reports. These figures include imports of 252,299 tons K_2O for this period, an increase of 7 percent.

Exports to other countries were 236,395 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 28 percent. Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 141,282 tons K_2O, an increase of over 18 percent.

Total deliveries for all purposes were 4,591,601 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,703,162 tons K_2O, an increase of 18 percent in salts and K_2O over the last year.

Illinois with 233,434 tons K_2O was the leading state for deliveries followed in order by Indiana, Ohio, Georgia, Florida, and Virginia. Deliveries do not necessarily correspond to consumption in a given state.

Muriate of potash was the principal grade, the institute reports, comprising over 93 percent of the total agricultural potash delivered while sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia together made up over 6 percent of deliveries.

Pesticides

Production of pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals in 1958 was placed at 539 million pounds, about 5 percent more than 1957 by the US Tariff Commission in its preliminary report released last week. Sales were reported at 467 million pounds, valued at $196 million against 433 million pounds, valued at $178 million for the previous year. The output of cyclic pesticides and other chemicals amounted to 445 million pounds in 1958, about 9 percent more than the 407 million produced in 1957. In this group, DDT was the largest chemical produced in 1958, reaching a record high of 145 million pounds.

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George E. Mauer, left, manager of Pfizer Medicinal Chemical Department, and Arthur F. Leyden, Jr., manager of Pharmaceutical Section, Technical Service Department, discuss a customer's B-complex formulation.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Fall is just around the corner and no one knows it better than the drug and fine chemicals trade who have already felt—no, not a nip in th air—but a resurgence of buying interest after a typically slow summer. Figuring most prominently in the upturn thus far, sources say, are the peculiarly seasonal items like aspirin, acetophenetidin, antihistamines, and the wide variety of materials that get into cold preparations, nasal decongestants, etc. At the same time, demands for caffeine and the cyclamates from the beverage makers are tapering off and industrial usage of citric acid, bromides, and mercurials is picking up.

No one has yet reported a boost in demand for penicillin and streptomycin but producers are anxiously awaiting the upturn in hopes that price stability will result. Recent reports found penicillin selling at a new low of $23 to $25 per billion units, DHS and strep at $34 to $36 per kilogram.

Vitamin makers, of course, have been able to maintain a high level of sales right through the summer. The factor here was increased food and beverage usage, particularly for ascorbic acid and thiamine. Pharmaceutical requirements should also start to climb within the next few weeks. Whether this will have any salutary effect on prices which have not been too firm of late is a question that only the omniscient could answer. Not being so, vitamin makers have been making an effort to create stability. One of the industry's leaders, for example, recently informed customers and the trade that it will not sell riboflavin at less than $36 per kilo. Since the vitamin had been going at as low as $30 per kilo, this announcement, in effect, was a price advance, not to mention a courageous move.

Not much else in the way of price activity has been noted this summer. Piperazine salts were advanced appreciably several weeks ago, but despite speculation, schedules for piperazine anhydrous and hexahydrate have not been revised similarly, and action along these lines now looks quite doubtful.

Following the announcement that one of two domestic producers was winding up a citric acid plant expansion, a Mexican firm (and its US backer) disclosed that it was venturing into the citric business south of the border. Now comes the report that a recently formed chemical company also plans to get into citric and is planning to set up shop in New Jersey.

Acetophenetidin—A revival of interest is noted for acetophenetidin from makers of APC tablets, which constitute the largest single market for the chemical. APC's, while an all-seasons item, are consumed in greatest quantity during the cold and flu-spattered months of fall and winter, however, which fact accounts for the stepped up buying of acetophenetidin at the present time.

Price schedules have remained unchanged since last April when advances (2c. per pound) were put through for less than 1,000 pound quantities. That action was taken, supposedly, to encourage large quantity buying, thus enabling producers to realize the greatest savings in freight.

Unaffected by the April revision, prices for 1,000 pound lots are quoted at $1.20 and $1.22 per pound, 250-and 100-pound drums, respectively.

Aspirin—Signalling the beginning of fall, cool weather, colds and headaches, and the fact that aspirin buying is beginning to gain momentum. Not that the chemical hasn't been in good demand this summer. Buffered salts, according to spokesmen for several producers, represented a record-high for that usually slow month. Occasioning the early upturn in demand supposedly was the desire of leading tableters to build up heavy inventories in advance of major promotion campaigns this fall.

Trade sources indicate that bulk stocks are adequate and that production, curtailed during the early part of the summer in line with reduced requirements, is heading upward. Prices, they say, are firm and activity is quite unlikely.

Antihistamines—Manufacturers of cold preparations are beginning to step up their buying of antihistamines; at the same time, consumption in such summertime items as hay fever remedies is dropping off. "Nytol" and other over-the-counter sleeping tablets continue to gain in importance as volume outlets for antihistamines.

Ascorbic Acid—If you flip through a magazine or newspaper these days, you're bound to run across one if not several advertisements proclaiming that a product has vitamin C added.

If you're a devotee of the radio, chances are that sooner or later you'll hear the tale of the little boy who goes to the prescription counter of a drug store looking for a popular brand-name beverage with vitamin C.

Apparently, the vitamin label is selling products and as long as food manufacturers want to capitalize on it the market for ascorbic acid obviously will continue to grow. The vitamin trade couldn't be happier with this development as it has contributed significantly to overall consumption not only of ascorbic but thiamine, as well.

Citric Acid—A recently-formed chemical company is about to venture into the citric acid business. Plans for a manufacturing facility, to cost an estimated $2.5 million, were disclosed a fortnight ago (when the firm filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering first mortage bonds and common stock). Further details—expected capacity, completion date and the like—were not announced, however.

The firm will become the third domestic producer of citric acid. As such, it is bound to run into considerable competition from the other two, one of whom is winding up an expansion program that will see its productive capacity jump to 15 million pounds annually.

A citric acid plant is also slated to be onstream next Spring in Mexico. A Mexican outfit, backed by a US firm, is doing the building. When completed, this plant will be sufficiently large to take care of all of Mexico's citric acid requirements, it's reported.

Cortisone—Cortisone acetate and hydrocortisone acetate and alcohol price

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 29, 1958
60.49	60.49*	60.49	62.79

For Current Prices see page 9

* Revised.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: June

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		June	May
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,392,857	1,610,156
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	460,269	334,656
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	23,042,371	*
Niacin and amide	lbs.	380,653	300,702
Penicillin salts	million-units	27,904,854	19,299,297
Pyridoxine	lbs.	*	5,832
Streptomycin	gms.	*	*
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	474,160	426,577
Tetracycline	gms.	9,183,680	14,627,020
Thiamine and derivatives	lbs.	27,818	22,236

* Data not reported.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

schedules have stabilized at the rather low levels posted some months ago. Small quantities of the hormones—25 grams or so—are still commanding the top of the range price of $1.75 per gram but large lot trading is being conducted pretty much in the vicinity of $1.30 to $1.45 a gram.

According to trade reports, the market remains highly competitive as the price disparity indicates only too well. Foreign offerings, of course, are a factor. Also having an undermining influence both on prices and demand is the fact that more recently-developed materials have taken the spotlight off cortisone, the first big discovery in the steroid field.

Isoniazid—A one-time big domestic product, isoniazid is now mostly imported from abroad. Two factors, it's said, led to the demise of the US industry; less costly foreign material and the decline in tuberculosis cases.

Isoniazid, in combination with streptomycin or PAS, was and still is the most widely used of the anti-TB drugs.

Isoniazid in quantities of 1,000 kilos or more is reported to be available at $15 to $16 per kilo.

Penicillin—The downward trend that penicillin prices have displayed over the past several months continues unchecked apparently. Recent reports from the trade indicated that this most widely-known antibiotic is now selling at approximately $23 to $25 per billion units, all-time lows.

While competition among domestic manufacturers is not to be underestimated as a factor closely-tied to the falling prices, there is also the fact of slow demand to be considered, it's said. So with fall approaching and consequently a pick-up in requirements expected, trade members are hopeful that the competitive struggle will ease a bit, stabilizing prices concurrently.

Riboflavin — A leading vitamin maker recently told customers that it did not intend to sell riboflavin (B_2) at less than $36 per kilo. In effect, this amounted to a price advance since the vitamin had been selling at as low as $30 per kilo, which listing was seen as totally unrealistic when weighed against operating costs.

Whether or not this move will stabilize prices throughout the industry is, of course, just one of those speculatin' matters. Trade intelligence has it that it just might, because manufacturers are striving to "get list" these days. Also to be considered is the fact that imports do not figure prominently in the riboflavin market.

Botanicals

Agar—General Services Administration is trying to get rid of 42 short tons of agar which sometime ago was declared surplus to the nation's wartime needs and thus removed from the stockpile. If trade reports be accurate, there's not too much interest in the material because it's rather old, among other things. For the same reason, it's not likely that once this agar gets on the market prices will be adversely effected.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—Reports from dealers here last week indicated that the tight supply situation of the past month has eased considerably. Adequate new crop material is now available on the west coast although prices do not reflect the fact as much as one might expect.

The dealers are quoting cascara at 34c. a pound.

Gums—Markets for arabic, karaya and tragacanth gums are pretty much unchanged from last report. Resellers note good all-around demands and adequate stocks but high prices at source have discouraged them from doing much extensive buying themselves.

Nux Vomica—Little material is available here, dealers report, and they can't see any easing in the tight supply situation immediately. The quote is 20c. per pound.

Passion Flower Herb—New crop material continues to come in but dealers' stocks are still very light in face of moderate demands. Any change from the current price range of 50c.-55c. per pound is thus thought to be unlikely.

Senega Root—Dealers' stocks are limited due, on the one hand, to the small domestic crop and, on the other, to the fact that offerings of senega root from Canada have been virtually non-existent. So the price is still up, at $3 per pound.

FDA's Increased Funds Will Mean More Inspections

The $2,883,000 more that the Food and Drug Administration is getting for its operations during fiscal 1960 means, among other things, that it will now be able to step up its plant inspections from 21,840 to 27,000 a year.

So says Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming in an analysis of HEW's appropriation bill, which was signed last fortnight by the President (OPD 8/24/59).

Secretary Flemming points out that now installations which produce food, drugs, and cosmetics will be inspected once every four years instead of once every four-and-a-half years as was formerly the case.

Gen'l Aniline Facility

—Continued from page 5

done (PVP) and the various intermediates required in its synthesis.

Involved in the revamping of the facility will be the incorporation into existing units of recent technological advances in design by the New York firm's dyestuff and chemical division.

Contract for modifying the design of certain special units has been awarded to Lummis Company.

According to General Aniline, products presently made at the plant are in adequate supply and the construction work has been scheduled to avoid interference with production.

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Calcined Kyanite Bids Being Sought by GSA

General Services Administration is seeking bids on some 3,664 short tons of government-owned calcined kyanite (mullite) held in Shelton, Conn., at the mullite refractories division of H. K. Porter Company.

Because some of the burlap bags in which the material was originally packaged have deteriorated, the calcined kyanite is being offered "as is" f.o.b. railway cars or trucks at the storage location. Bids may be submitted for the entire tonnage or for any portion of it in units of fifty short tons.

Bids will be received at GSA's Bid Room 7122, Seventh and D streets, S.W., Washington 25, D.C., until 11 a.m., EDT, September 30, when the bids will be opened publicly.

GSA is also planning to sell about 1.5 million pieces of partially processed quartz crystal in the form of slabs, wafers and blanks.

The quartz crystal sale will be scheduled for early 1960 following publication of the disposal plan in the *Federal Register* and observance of a six-month waiting period.

Mantrose Hdq. Moved

Mantrose Corporation has moved its executive offices. New location of the New York firm is 99 Park avenue. The telephone number is Murray Hill 7-2762.

Synthetic Rubber Men

—Continued from page 7

supply is "painfully low." In fact, the supply situation hasn't been this bad since the days of World War II. In some instances, suppliers have found themselves unable to meet contractual commitments.

In light of this, the government move is seen as giving a helping hand where it is needed most.

Also, synthetic rubber men say that no competitive situation can possibly develop. This is partially attributed, of course, to the tight natural rubber supply picture, but also is marked up to the fact that natural and synthetic material for the most part move in different areas of the market.

The government says its rubber will be sold gradually, so that it will not disrupt regular market patterns.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 27

Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.18¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.19¼-	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb.	.45 -	.46
NF, powd., dms lb.	.48 -	.49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb.	.36¼-	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb.	.12½-	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb.	.41 -	—
ctns., l.c.l. lb.	.42 -	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.	9.75 -	—
USP, gran., dms. lb.	.26 -	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb.	2.00 -	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.25 -	—
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.85 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	11.35 -	—
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb.	.26 -	—
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.03¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.03⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb.	.04 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.06¼-	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04½-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb.	.23 -	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb.	14.00	-15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb.	1.50 -	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.48½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.51 -	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.62 -	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.62½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb.	.64 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.66 -	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb.	.55 -	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb.	.27 -	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb.	.62 -	.85
Zirconium oxychioride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.37½-	—

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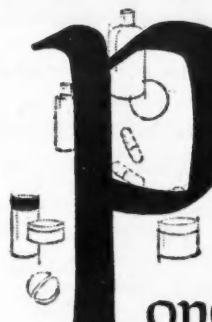

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Coatings Materials

The group of lead compounds was marked up last week to reflect metal's one-cent advance on Monday. In red lead, litharge and mineral orange the response was immediate, producers posting one cent advances as soon as lead had steadied at the higher level. Later in the week carbonate advanced one cent, silicate three-quarter cent and silico-chromate one-half cent. Sulfate, hiked three-quarter cent per pound, was the last to advance. All other coatings materials held on to a seasonally steady price tone.

The strike situation accounted for lead's strength, according to reliable sources. It was pointed out that while demand had been quite brisk all along, there was no real pressure on supply, and even after one producer had already been struck, offerings continued relatively ample. But the prospect that other producers would be hit by strikes generated abnormally high demand, triggering the advance, these observers said. Predictably, interest dropped sharply as soon as the advance had been made.

The price outlook for orange grade shellac remains strong although quotations are currently steady and unchanged. Most observers agree that higher prices will be encountered unless Calcutta's postings subside back to floor levels in the weeks immediately ahead. A seasonally upward curve of demand will put added pressure on prices here, it was said.

With all mills back in operation, the casein market has begun to feel renewed vigor. The source supply picture was unchanged last week from earlier reports, Argentina and Poland having ample stocks to fill any gaps caused by light output on the continent and down under.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead, white, basic carbonate, 1c. per lb.
Lead, white, basic silicate, ¾c. per lb.
Lead, white, basic sulfate, ¾c. per lb.
Lead, basic silico-chromate, ½c. per lb.
Lead, red, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 29, 1958
103.04	103.03	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Dry Colors—Prices will move into the fourth quarter steady and unchanged except for the small group of advances in aqueous dispersions, reported in this space last week.

To date business volume has been only lightly touched by the steel strike. But trade sources are concerned over what it could do to the fourth quarter, if prolonged. The optimistic view prevails, though, and dry color makers are sticking with heavy production schedules.

Lead Pigments—Lead sellers advanced the metal 1c. last Monday, and the change was promptly reflected in oxide, litharge and mineral orange. Sales of lead had turned sharply upwards when consumers began to suspect that the impending strikes would be of a serious enough nature to disrupt supply, and that the chance of averting them had diminished. The turning point came on Friday when a strike was called against a major factor in the trade.

Under the new schedule carlot prices are advanced to 15¼c. per pound for 95 percent red lead, 15.45c. for 97 percent, 15.60c. for 98 percent, 14¾c. for litharge and 17½c. for mineral orange. A standard differential of 1c. per pound remains in effect for smaller quantities.

Later in the week, other lead compounds advanced, carbonate moving up 1c. per pound, silicate and sulfate ¾c. and silico-chromate ½c.

Natural Resins

Gum—The entire list continued in its long run of steadiness last week. Demand was reported seasonally improved as coatings manufacturers got back in action following vacation shut downs.

Singapore grades were moved from adequate stocks at 36c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 29c. to 31c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust. Pontianak copal held at a range of 37c. to 40c. for nubs, and 26c. for chips.

Shellac—Price outlook remains strong for orange grades, and most observers expect that advances will be posted unless Calcutta's quotations subside to floor levels in the weeks immediately ahead. A seasonally upward curve of demand will put added pressure on prices, it was said.

Currently, orange grades are unchanged at long-established ranges of 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 33c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached is steady at 56c. for refined and 46c. for bonedry, in bags, 1,500-lb. lots, normal differentials prevailing for kegs and barrels.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for June and list May's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	May*	June†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	18,902,397	18,226,492
Laminating resins	11,246,317	12,918,822
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,458,422	2,363,724
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	3,170,034	3,414,785
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	6,818,607	5,757,799
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	93,833,395	93,404,942
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	25,618,278	25,336,173
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	6,921,008	5,938,242
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	612,336	553,637
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	657,256	643,402
Rosin modification for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol	909,098	1,165,873
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	908,609	873,869
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,344,411	2,493,358
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,286,522	2,702,556
All other modifications.	5,069,753	5,362,985
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	21,281,046	21,962,716
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin:		
Materials including silicone resins	20,228,550	21,666,304

* Revised.
† Partly estimated.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Crude shipments from Canada in the first half of the year were 17 percent greater than in the like period of last year, according to information from the trade. An increase of 20 to 25 percent was predicted for the year as a whole. Pacing the current market are exports, running 23 percent better than a year ago.

An increase of activity in the textiles market has failed to bring any letup of competitive pricing, it was noted. For the balance of the year further sales increases were predicted with continued price shading.

Brake lining, the most consistently active asbestos market, has been brisk all year long, with no slackening foreseen for the remaining months. When new car business lags, as it does during model changeover, replacement sales rise, making for an almost constant level of sales.

Demand for asbestos paper has remained bogged down well below capacity to produce, and the business available frequently has been sought via price discounts. Hope for relief from this situation focuses on discovery of new end uses. Progress has been made in this direction, and dividends are expected to be gathered sometime next year in the form of sharply increased volume.

Gypsum—Buoyed by the high level of building activity in the final quarter of the year, the domestic gypsum industry reached a near-record high in crude output during 1958, according to the Bureau of Mines.

At 9.6 million short tons, crude output totaled four percent higher than in 1957, the Bureau said, after lagging two percent behind at the year's mid-point. In the

fourth quarter tonnage exceeded the previous quarter's by 16 percent and fell only five percent short of the record established in the same quarter of 1955.

Calcined output amounted to 8.1 million short tons during the year, a four percent advance of the 1957 total. Domestic and imported ores were supplied by 57 plants, it was noted.

Consumption of most gypsum products followed closely the trend of residential construction, remaining low until the middle of the second quarter, and then increasing at an accelerating pace to reach a near-record rate during the final quarter. Producer's stocks closed at 2.2 million tons as against 2.3 million a year earlier.

The average value of domestically mined gypsum rose to $3.38 per ton from $3.25 in 1957. While portland cement retarder averaged 2c. per ton higher, the value of agricultural gypsum declined 46c. Industrial and building plasters rose in price by seven and four percent, respectively, and wallboard and lath increased by unspecified amounts.

Imports of crude gypsum declined seven percent from 4.3 million short tons in 1957 to 4 million in 1958. Canada supplied 2.9 million tons, or 21 percent of the total United States supply.

Miscellaneous

Casein—With all mills back in operation, market showed renewed strength last week. Quotations of Argentine were firmly maintained here at the prevailing range of 19½c. to 19¾c. per pound, minimum one carlot. The source supply picture was unchanged from earlier reports, Argentina and Poland having stocks sufficient to fill any gaps caused by light production in Europe and Australia.

New Zealand's premium quality casein was reportedly still in snug supply, quoted here just nominally at a range of 24c. to 25c. per pound, delivered. Estimates on current production gave evidence of adequate supplies to come.

The absence of export supplies in Western Europe is unlikely to disturb price levels, according to the consensus of dealers here. It is felt that as long as that area can fill the better part of its own needs, there will be no shortage of world supply.

Naval Stores

Production continued to lag in July. According to USDA' crop reporting board, output of 16,220 barrels of turpentine and 46,300 drums of rosin was six percent less than in July a year ago, and made for a seasonal total 8 percent below that of the corresponding season of last year.

On July 31, overall stocks of gum turpentine, at 16,430 barrels, were 2,100 more than a month earlier, but 6,690 less than on the same date last year. Rosin stocks totaled 413,070 drums, or 49,040 less than a month earlier and 148,030 less than a year ago. Of these stocks, 870 barrels of turpentine and 338,570 drums of rosin were controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation. Free stocks of 15,560 barrels of turpentine were 1,610 more than a month earlier and 6,400 more than on July 31 last year. Free rosin stocks of 74,500 drums were less by 6,060 drums than a month earlier but 31,450 more than a year ago.

Tall oil rosin production for the month was reported at 29,320 drums, with total to date at 120,900 drums, as compared with 88,400 drums on the same date last year. Stocks on July 31 amounted to 20,400 drums, 440 less than a month earlier and 12,860 less than on the same date a year ago.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug. 21	Mon. Aug. 24	Tues. Aug. 25	Wed. Aug. 26	Thurs. Aug. 27
Drums—					
K	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8.81
WG	$9.30	$8.94	$8.91	$9.39	...
WW	9.18	...	...	9.77	9.62
Bags—					
G	9.05[1]	...	...	...	...
K	9.08[1]	...	...	...	9.15[1]
N	.....	...	...	...	9.15
WW	9.40	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended August 27)—WG, $8.60; WG and below, $8.66[1]; N, $8.70; WG, $8.70; WW, $8.90

Sales, USDA

3,158*	380*	160*	5,061*	599*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.53758	.534	.535	.545	...
Sales	12,000¶	8,000¶	4,000¶	8,000¶	....

*Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price. [1] Or better.

Ciba Products Appoints Three to Sales Staff Spots

Ciba Products Corporation, Fair Lawn, N.J., has made some major changes in its sales staff.

Included in the changes announced by the firm is the promotion of Elliott N. Dorman to technical sales manager. Mr. Dorman was formerly head of structural resin sales.

Also, Richard H. Malamphy has joined the firm as manager for new products. Mr. Malamphy was previously sales manager for Swedlow (Plastics) Inc., Los Angeles, and Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company.

Chemical Sun

—*Continued from page 7*

ernment were sold at public auction last year. The trademarks and patents of these firms had already been returned to the owners, and the sales merely involved physical property.

The German firms involved, plus a number of other big manufacturers from that country, are preparing to expand Argentine activities in efforts to regain their former position when they dominated the prewar market in some lines.

Despite the reverses suffered last year, Argentine chemicals did make some headway. According to preliminary information available to BDSA, the official production index increased 2.7 percent last year. This figure, however, is a far cry from the 8.5 percent advance chalked up for the record 1957.

Just what is the Argentine chemical industry comprised of? While not so diversified as it might be, it still has a relatively broad base.

Coaltar Chemicals Listed

In the coaltar field, various synthetic organic chemicals of coaltar and other origins are processed from imported crudes and intermediates. Products include benzene, toluene, xylene, phthalic anhydride, polystyrene, isopropanol, ethylene oxide, polyvinyl acetate, aniline dyes, phenol, trichloroethylene, hexamine, acetylene, and chloroform.

Two programmed plants (Electroclor and Monsanto Andes) now under construction will meet the country's requirements for polyvinyl chloride, when completed.

Also, a US firm's plans to produce styrene monomer and polyethylene are taking shape, and a company formed by Cia. Quimica and Bayer interests has scheduled a unit to make salicylic acid for aspirin production.

Exporters of Chemicals Had Good Month in July

Exporters of chemicals and related products are doing better, the July figures of Bureau of Census discloses.

Chemical exports last month amounted to $123.1 million which compares with $121.3 million worth of material sent abroad in June. Some $108.8 million worth of non-metallic minerals were exported in July as against $100.4 million in June.

July exports of all commodity groups totaled $1,468.8 million, about 3 percent higher than the $1,425.7 million reported in June. And some 4 percent above the July, 1958, total of $1,415.6 million.

meeting. Henry Dourif, president, will address the representatives attending.

European Sales Meeting Set

Standard Ultramarine & Color Company, Charleston, W. Va., has slated a sales meeting for European representatives at La Marche, France, on September 14. The firm has facilities in La Marche. Harold F. Porter, export sales manager for Standard Ultramarine, will conduct the

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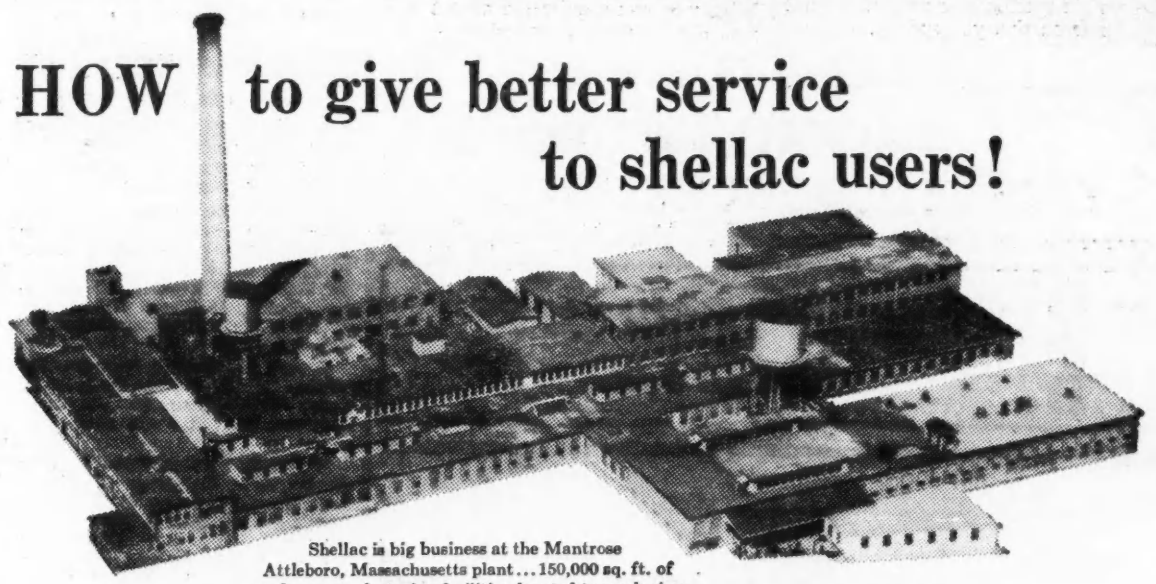

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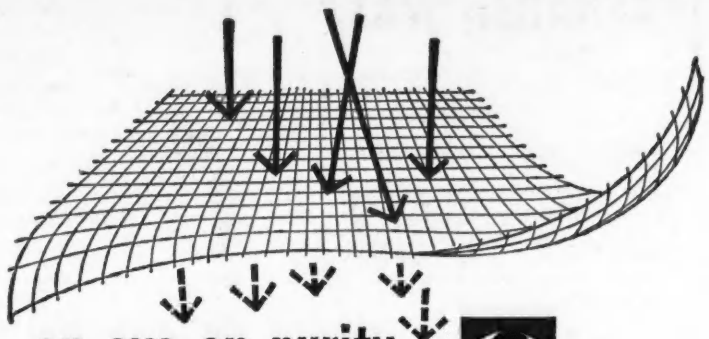

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PLASTOLEIN 9214 EPOXY

Also a good stabilizing low-temperature plasticizer, 9214 is similar to 9213. However, its higher oxirane oxygen content imparts an even greater degree of heat and light stability.

PLASTOLEIN 9232 EPOXY

A polymeric epoxy plasticizer, 9232 is typical of the highest quality currently available. It features extremely low extraction and volatility properties, while providing a high degree of heat and light stability.

For details, write Dept. 0 for Technical Bulletin No. 413.

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Export Department, Cincinnati

Narcotics Control Bill Gets Senate Unit Okay

The house ways and means committee has formally completed action on the Karsten bill (HR 529), which would set up a system of controls over the production of narcotics and narcotic compounds.

Last week's committee move, an official follow-through on the tentative approval given to the measure nearly a month ago, clears for house debate a bill which contains two key amendments desired by the drug industry.

One provides for a third class of narcotics control. Covering such products as codein, it would set up quantity restrictions on this category of drugs for the entire country. Other nations already have this kind of set-up, but here it's still purely voluntary.

The second amendment gets the drug retailer out from under the Treasury's complicated stamp control system. Under the Karsten bill Treasury stamps would only be required through the wholesaler level.

Prospects for the new legislation are dim. Besides the house, the senate has still to act on the measure. Sponsors of the bill are hopeful it will be enacted next session in time to put the new system into operation by January 1, 1961.

Obituaries

Andrew J. Chech, head of the old Zenith Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for twenty-six years, died recently in that city. He was sixty-nine years old.

Carle C. Conway, former president and board chairman of Continental Can Company, New York, died August 19 at Lake Placid, N. Y. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Conway joined Continental Can at its formation in 1913 as a vice-president and director. He retired as chairman of the board in 1950.

James A. Doctor, vice-president for marketing of Vickers Petroleum Company, Wichita, Kan., died August 19 near Augusta, Kan. He was forty-nine years old.

Walter S. Farlow, formerly with Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Sheridan Color Company, Detroit, Mich., died August 4. He was eighty-two years old.

Louis V. Fox, president of M. Ewing Fox Company, New York, died July 10 in Hartsdale, N. Y. He was eighty-three years old.

Edward W. Furst, retired general manager of the Grasselli Chemicals Division of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del., died August 25 in Swarthmore, Pa. He was eighty-four years old.

Dr. Lee F. Hawley, one of the organizers of the government forest products laboratory in Madison, Wis., died August 19 in that city. He was seventy-seven years old. He was with the government for thirty-five years.

Doctor Everett K. McMahon, manager of the chemical sales products of Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., died on August 25 in that city. He was thirty-nine years old. Dr. McMahon joined Tennessee Products in 1949 and was named manager of chemical sales last year.

Arthur Fay Taggart, Vinton professor emeritus of mining at Columbia University, died August 22 in White Plains, N.Y. He was seventy-four years old. Professor Taggart was an authority on the process of ore dressing in which raw ores are converted into a product from which pure metals can be extracted profitably.

John D. Voorhees, credit manager for American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, died August 19 in Glen Ridge, N.J. He was forty-eight years old.

High-Energy Fuels Plant

—Continued from page 3

partment of Defense jettisoned its $240 million HEF program, Adm. Dixon said that the move was due to stepped-up emphasis on missiles and because experiments had shown that high-energy fuels had not been living up to expectations.

Just how serious is Callery's position as a result of the defense action was indicated by W. H. Schechter, a vice-president of the firm.

He told the committee that the decision of the committee might force the company out of business. Dr. Schechter went on to urge that the military consider continuing the program, suggesting that, perhaps, other uses might be found for the fuels. However, it was not very hopeful that the recommendation would be taken up.

D. J. Carroll Copps, corporate vice-president and general manager of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's energy division, felt it is only a matter of time before the armed services turn again to boron fuels for both planes and missiles.

He reported that Olin lost some $4 million, after taxes, on its air force contracts for boron fuels between 1952 and March of this year.

Closing of the firm's new $45 million fuels installation at Model City, N. Y., Mr. Copps said, will pile up additional large losses for his corporation.

Nickel Pact Voided to Save Stockpile from More Surplus

The government has gotten out of its nickel purchase contracts with International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Now it will not have to add about 26 million pounds of nickel to the national stockpile, which already contains a surplus of the metal.

This will mean a cash saving of more than $25 million which it would have otherwise been obligated to pay out under the nickel purchase pacts.

Under an agreement signed with the General Services Administration, Inco has agreed to cancel all remaining deliveries of nickel under the company's "market price" contract.

Inco has also agreed that the nickel remaining deliverable under the concern's "premium price" contract for production of nickel from high-cost, marginal ores will be diverted into the market instead of being delivered to the government.

The government, in turn, will pay Inco the difference between the market price and the contract price under the "premium price" contract. Payment will be made in government-owned nickel oxide sinter, which is in excess supply.

Bids Wanted

Alkyd Resin, 275-100%, 10 M/T, 252-50%, 10 M/T, 4440-50%, 5 M/T, A-21-30%, 3 M/T, P-975-65%, 2 M/T, Z9-100%, 3 M/T, 1120-100%, 3 M/T, Nitrocellulose ½ seconds, 6 M/T, PA No. 89-3908-99-9266, Sept. 18, Sung Jim Commercial Co., Ltd., 105, 2-Ka, Chungmuro, Chungku, Seoul, Korea.

Aminopyrine, USP, 100 kgs.; **Ammoniated Mercury,** USP, 20 kgs.; **Ascorbic Acid,** USP, 70 kgs.; **Barbital,** USP, 50 kgs.; **Calcium Dibasic phosphate,** USP, 500 kgs.; **Calcium Lactate,** USP, 500 kgs; **Calcium Pantothenate,** USP, 5 kgs.; **Ferrous Sulfate,** USP, 500 kgs.; **Hydrogen Peroxide,** USP, 1 M/T, **Lactose,** USP, 1 M/T, **l-Lycine,** NF, 10 kgs.; **Nicotinamide,** USP, 25 kgs.; **Phenobarbital,** USP, 50 kgs.; **Potassium Iodide,** USP, 200 kgs.; **Rutin,** NF, 20 kgs., PA No. 489-370-99-828-9290, Sept. 18, Sam Yung Chemical Co., Ltd., No. 207, Insa-Dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

Drugs, Hydroxide, USP, 700 kgs., PAS-Sodium, USP, 2,200 kgs., Phenacetine, USP, 1,000 kgs.; Lactose, USP, 2,200 kgs.; Ephedrine, HCL, USP, 100 kgs.; PA No. 89-370-99-928-9267, Sept. 18, Asia Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 110, 2-Ka, Hankong-Ro, Yongsan-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

Rodenticide, anti-coagulant, Fumarin, Pivalyl or warfarin, 4.0 to 4.4% concentration for dry bait, Fed. Stk. No. 6840-543-4115, Spec. O-R-00495, Bid IFB N-140-72-60, Sept. 8, US Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.

Resin, gum, (Colophony, pine rosin) 60 M/T, **Turpentine,** gum, 2 M/T, PA No. 89-215-00-928-9161, Sept. 18, Il Hwa Industrial Co., Ltd., 348-1, 3-Ka, Ulchi-Ro, Choong-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

Silver Nitrate, Potassium Bromide, Ammonium Iodine, Citric Acid, Dragons Blood, Soda, Caustic, flake and the such chemicals, for spec. high qual. printing inks for offset and letterpress, 10,720 kgs., Code 390, PIO/C No. 77-69-314-9-90222, Invitation No. 77-90222-DERS, Sept. 14, Government of Turkey, Ministry of Defense, Ankara, Turkey.

Styrene Polymer, (polystyrene), molding compound, gran., 5 M/T, dispersions, 500 kgs.; **Vinyl & Vinyl Copolymer Resin,** uncompound., powd., 5 M/T, dispersions, 500 kgs.; **Vinyl & Vinyl Copolymer Resin,** compound, calendering compound, gran., 1 M/T, molding compound, 1 M/T; **Polyethylene,** 2 M/T; **Cellulose Acetate,** 500 kgs.; **Alkyd Resins,** 2 M/T; Plasticizers for plastic: **Dioctyl Phthalate,** 500 kgs., **Dibutyl Phthalate,** 500 kgs., **Butyl Benzyl Phthalate,** 500 kgs.; Stabilizers for plastic: **Tin Compound,** 500 kgs., **Barium Stearate,** 100 kgs., **Lead Stearate,** 200 kgs., **Zinc Stearate,** 100 kgs., **Cadmium Salts & Compound,** 200 kgs., PA No. 89-3908-99-9266, Sept. 18, Jung Poong Industrial Co., Ltd., 199, 2-Ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea.

Trichloroethylene, 2,970 gals., low stability, high purity grade per North American Aviation, Spec. NA2-01512A, Bid IFB 08-606-60-32B, Sept. 8, Procurement Office, MTK, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Varnish, brush, 59,616 ea., Spec. Fed. H-B-00595B (com NBS), Class 2, Grade A, Bid IFB 155-147-60, Sept. 15, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Strong tone continued to feature the crude coconut oil market. Offerings were limited and advanced fractionally at New York and the Pacific coast. Copra shipments also were firmer and advanced $10 per ton. Edible oils demand was light. Corn oil was firmer advancing 3/8 cent per pound. Cottonseed and soybean oils closed lower. Corn and soybean foots were weak and declined fractionally. Peanut oil was scarce and sold ½ cent higher.

An easy tone permeated the tallow and grease market. Trading was light and took place at slightly lower levels. Bulk of sales were restricted to domestic needs, while export interest continued to lag. Oleo oil and oleo stearine were easier and off fractionally. Cash lard was quiet and slightly lower.

Firm tone prevailed in tung oil. Trading of late has shown material improvement in both domestic and imported oil. Prices were maintained at the recent boost of ¼ cent per pound. Increased interest was noted in Brazilian caster oil, creating a better tone in this market. Linseed oil was in good request for delivery against recently placed orders. Prices were steady at the advance of 3/10 cent per pound a week ago. Trading in oiticica was spotty, but light stocks were closely held at current prices. Refined fish oils were in fair demand and well held. Production of menhaden oil has been materially reduced by lean fish, while fishing has been good.

Soybean meal turned easy last week and dropped $3 per ton. Linseed meal was stronger and advanced $2 per ton due to brisk demand and scarcity of supplies.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
Refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Corn oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, 2c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. '58
112.78	113.10	112.50	109.15

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Buying interest in Brazilian oil was fairly active and market tone was better. No. 1 was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Demand for domestic oil was restricted to actual needs. Prices were unchanged.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	17,100	
Previous week	3,135,300	1,614,000
Corresponding week, 1958		604,000
Total this year	18,652,850	63,882,000
Corresponding period, 1958	9,358,900	50,313,000

Coconut—Crude was stronger and advanced fractionally for all positions. Tankcars were lifted to 16¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 16c., September. The New York market was higher at 18c., tankcars, nearby and 17¾c. for September. Buying was spotty, chiefly for nearby.

Philippine copra exports of 53,691 long tons in July were the highest monthly shipment since November 1958 but were 8 percent below July 1958. Coconut oil shipments of 5,704 tons were nearly 45 percent below July 1958. Copra and coconut oil shipments in January-July totaled 207,878 tons, oil basis, a decline of 35 percent from last year.

Corn—This market was firmer. Crude was sold at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was higher at 15.47c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Activity in futures last week continued to be centered in the September delivery on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Active demand for September from export interests, and commission houses, coupled with short covering resulted in sharp gains, reaching new highs for this move. This was reflected in deferred positions which closed higher, but not to the extent of the former month. Thursday was the first notice day for September, but there were no tenders issued to date and few were expected until latter part of the month. Cash oils were quiet and slightly lower. Refined salad was quoted at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and 14¼c. for September.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet and off fractionally. In the Valley, 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, quoted for nearby; 11⅛c. September and 10⅜c., October. The Southeast was nominal at 11⅞c. nearby and 11¼c., half September. At Waco, 11½c., nearby and 10⅞c., September.

According to a report, released by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, the edible oil deficit in that country for 1959 is about 62,000 metric tons. Minimum consumer needs were estimated at 230,000 tons, while production totaled 168,000 tons compared with 328,000 tons in 1958.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in July totaled 1,647 tankcars against 1,747 in June and 1,472, July last year. Total for the August, 1958-59 season was 23,399 tankcars compared with 22,789, the previous season. Visible supply (carryover) at the end of July was estimated at 4,058 tankcars against 3,671, a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 28, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	1,103	13.78	13.22	13.54S
Oct.	172	12.70	12.40	12.41@12.45
Dec.	345	12.38	12.13	12.15@12.18
March	115	12.30	12.10	12.08@12.12
May	76	12.27	12.08	12.08S
July	26	12.15	12.04	12.04S
Sept. (1960)	4	12.00	11.95	11.95S

Total sales and switches, 1,841 contracts.

Linseed—This market was unchanged and steady. Trading was restricted to nearby delivery. Consumers have stepped up the call for delivery against current contracts. Raw oil was held at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-November delivery; 13c. December-February and 14.3c. ex-warehouse, New York.

Flaxseed—Farmer-producers appear to be attracted by the $3.25 price ticket on cash flaxseed in Minneapolis. Receipts have been heavy. Crushers pick up the offerings eagerly in preparation for intensive crushing in the near future and replenishing of dwindling supplies of oil and meal. Crushings currently are down due to shortage of flaxseed. The last week brought to-arrive sales alone to more than a quarter million bushels, much of which will be from the new 1959 crop. Threshing and combining has been seriously delayed by constant light showers in the last two weeks.

Oiticica—Steady tone featured the market. Tankcars were maintained at 20½c. per pound tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were well held at 22c. to 22½c., spot, as to quantity.

Olive—Trading was quiet, but the market remained steady. Spanish oil was quoted from $55 to $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point, depending upon seller and shipment. Tunisian was inactive and nominal at $68 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment. Stocks of Tunisian and Spanish oils on spot ranged from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Palm—Quietness prevailed in this market. Drums were unchanged from 14.35c. to 15.35c. per pound, spot according to quantity. Tankcars were without change at 11.90c., same basis.

Palm Kernel—This market was inactive and nominal at 14c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York for October-November arrival.

Peanut—Market was firm. Crude was sold at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b.

—*Continued on page 58*

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

There is a long list of metals which can be chelated. Generally speaking, these are the metals which form stable di- or polyvalent ions. The most common chelate formers are the alkaline earths and the transition metals. The alkali metals, such as sodium and potassium, are unaffected. Trivalent chromium, aluminum and iron form chelates readily under acid conditions, but the chelates are fairly unstable at higher pH's. The most troublesome metal to control, excepting calcium and magnesium, is said to be iron. Of course, since metals differ from one another in atomic structure and chemical reactivity, the strength with which they are chelated also differs.

Recently A. R. Maas Chemical Company developed a new chelating agent called **"Questrex PF."** This new addition to the **"Questrex"** family is said to provide outstanding chelation of ferric iron and other heavy or trivalent metal ions in pH ranges where other chelates are usually less effective.

Maas states that **"Questex PF"** performs well in dilute acid solutions without precipitating the chelant itself. It is described as being stable in solutions from pH 8.0 up to 20 percent or more free caustic. Mass further states that a combination of their latest chelate and one of the polyphosphates might be indicated where wide spectrum chelation is desirable. **"Questex PF"** is not yet available in commercial production, but is available for sampling and evaluation.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Catalysts & Accelerators

Accelerators are used in the rubber industry to speed up vulcanization of rubber or to permit vulcanization at lower temperatures, thus reducing time and cost of manufacture and improving finished products. The more important organic accelerators are mercaptobenzothiazole, tetra-, methyl-, and tetraethylthiuram disulfides, thiocarbanilide and zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate. Discussed below are three Monsanto accelerators of the thiozole type: **"El-Sixty,"** **"Santocure"** and **"Santocure NS."** Along with these three is C. P. Hall's **"Phenex,"** which is described as being the selected salts of alpha ethyl beta propyl acryl aniline.

C. P. Hall Company has on the market a rubber accelerator trade named **"Phenex,"** which chemically is alpha ethyl beta propyl acryl aniline (selected salts). A clear dark amber colored liquid, **"Phenex"** is said to have a specific gravity of 1.01, excellent storage stability, to be insoluble in water and soluble in acetone, benzol and gasoline, and to have no hazards when used in rubber in amounts recommended. It is non-toxic.

According to Hall, there are several important compounding characteristics of **"Phenex"** which should be noted. **"Phenex"** has a long curing range. Hall recommends 2.75 to 3.0 percent sulfur. With regard to activity, **"Phenex"** is said to have a high critical temperature. It does not cause scorching at processing temperatures. It is activated by fatty acids as well as by certain basic materials, and retarded by certain clays and carbon blacks.

Concerning discoloration, Hall claims that **"Phenex"** discolors to some extent and should not be used in white stocks. As a vulcanization aid, Hall states that **"Phenex"** requires zinc oxide but cures in the absence of zinc oxide when litharge is present. It is improved by the presence of fatty acid but this is not essential. Hall suggests that **"Phenex"** be used in molded mechanical goods, heels and soles of shoes, hose, wire insulation, hard rubber, tubes, tires, tire repair stocks, and cement. It is also said to be effective with reclaim rubbers.

Three of Monsanto Chemical Company's thiazole type rubber accelerators are **"El-Sixty,"** **"Santocure"** and **"Santocure SN."** The first, **"El-Sixty,"** chemically is 1,3-bis (2-benzothiazolylmercaptomethyl) urea. Monsanto says that this accelerator requires zinc oxide and fatty acid. It may be used alone but, for best results, the company suggests that an activator is desirable. **"El-Sixty"** is described as being a buff powder with a minimum melting point of 220°C., and having specific gravity of 1.38 at 25°C. Monsanto claims that their product gives excellent processing and curing characteristics to many types of compounds and is effective in compounds containing high loads of retarding pigments such as clay. Finally, Monsanto states that **"El-Sixty"** is treated to reduce dusting and aid dispersion.

Monsanto's **"Santocure"** is N-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide. It also requires zinc oxide and fatty acid. Activators are sometimes desirable but not always needed. Monsanto claims that **"Santocure"** gives good results in natural, reclaimed and synthetic rubbers. Further properties listed by Monsanto for **"Santocure"** include the fact that it is safe at processing temperatures but powerful at curing temperatures; it gives high modulus and tensile, and it has a fairly low melting point thus making dispersion easy.

"Santocure NS," states Monsanto, is used in the same way and for the same purposes as **"Santocure."** Chemically N - tert - butyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide, **"Santocure NS"** is said to be a little stronger than its brother and it is customary, according to Monsanto, to reduce the dosage by about 10 percent when making the substitution. Monsanto further states that **"Santocure NS"** tends to be activated by acidic materials which should be avoided when seeking the ultimate in scorch delay.

Chelating Agents

Chelating and sequestering agents are widely known industrially today. Chelation is not restricted to any one type of chemical compound. On the other hand, chelation refers to a general type of reaction between metal ions and a variety of compounds called chelating agents. It is in these chelates that the metal ions are chemically inactivated. Some of the more common chelate formers are the alkaline earths such as calcium, magnesium, etc., and the transition metals such as copper, nickel, zinc, and cobalt.

Refined Products Corporation has on the market a line of powerful organic sequestering agents called **"Perma Kleers."** They combine with polyvalent metallic ions in solution to form stable soluble compounds that in effect isolate or sequester these metals and thus prevent them from entering the usual chemical reactions. Chemically, the **"Perma Kleers"** are polyaminocarboxylates. The most versatile of this series is **"Perma Kleer-80,"** which features strong calcium and iron sequestration.

According to Refined, **"Perma Kleer-80"** forms 1:1 molar chelates with most other metals, resulting in a balance of chelation necessary to control water hardness with one product, even though large concentrations of ferric ion may be present. Refined also claims that **"Perma Kleer-80"** can be distinguished from EDTA by its greater solubility, especially in the presence of acids. About 167 grams of dry **"Perma Kleer-80"** are said to dissolve in 100 grams of water throughout the entire pH range.

Explaining its chelate stability, Refined states that the main factor in the high values obtained with **"Perma Kleer-80"** lies in the stability of the metal chelate. These chelates are said to be unaffected by most anions and organic compounds. Of the commonly encountered precipitating

—Continued on page 53

Essential Oils, Aromatics

Citronella oil on spot continued to work higher with dealers recording a 7 cent per pound advance on Ceylon material and a 5 cent per pound increase on Java-type. Despite widespread damage from the floods in Formosa, source prices were not advancing. The increase in spot levels was termed a healthy development since spot and source prices have hovered close to the same level for some time. Clove oils remained strong and an advance of 10 cents per pound was posted for clove leaf oil. Clove bud oil held to previous listings for the moment. In view of the strength in citronella oil, sources were keeping a close watch on the derivatives citral and citronellol. Advances in these materials could follow close on the heels of the oil increases.

Lemongrass and sandalwood oils from India are both strong and the future prospect is for more of the same. In the case of lemongrass, heavy rains have interrupted distillation operations, thus slowing shipments. Sandalwood prices have moved even higher and dealers here wonder if consumer interest can be maintained at the high levels.

Nothing startling is noted in the citrus oils market. Florida orange oil is firmly quoted. In mint oils, peppermint held unchanged, although sources say prices could go lower by the time the new crop is ready for shipment. Despite the big increase in the spearmint crop this year, the market is considered basically strong.

Dealers note a period of increasing activity on perfume oils, while trading in flavors continues on the downtrend. A tendency to buy for immediate or nearby requirements has continued to make itself felt as consumers are not anxious to tie up money in costly inventories.

Price Trends

Advanced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 7c. per lb.
Java, 5c. per lb.
Clove leaf oil, 7c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 29, 1958
147.40	147.43	147.01	145.86

For Current Prices see page **9**

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Shipping quotations at source remain in a fairly strong position and the prospect is for more of the same. On the spot market there was some indication that Brazilian material was firming. However, most dealers agreed that a weak market during the past few years showed no sign of an about-face. As if to substantiate this feeling, bois de rose derivatives prices broke sharply two weeks ago.

Citronella—Despite floods and widespread damage in Formosa, prices of citronella oil for forward shipment have not advanced. The source market has received little support from buyers in this country or in Europe.

Spot prices appear to be on the upgrade, reflecting a more healthy situation than has been in effect for some time. Spot levels have for many months almost approximated shipping levels. Now, sources feel this condition may right itself. A big question mark, however, is the extent to which Red China may again enter world markets. Should the Chinese come into the market in strength, Formosa and Ceylon shippers would again face the prospect of having to meet low prices in the world market or oversupplying the US market thus undermining prices here.

Spot quotations showed a 7c. per pound advance in Ceylon material to a range of 72c. to $1.05 per pound. Java-type advanced 5c. per pound to a range of 80c. to $1.30 per pound.

Clove Bud—Price shows a firming tendency with some dealers quoting $2.75 as against the previous inside price of $2.70 per pound. However, a quote of $2.70 was still available at the close of the week. Prices are expected to continue on the uptrend, sources said.

Clove Leaf—As with clove bud oil, the market was strengthening. An advance of 10c. per pound in price to $1.55 was reported. The range of prices is from $1.55 to $1.80; future price advances are a distinct possibility, it is reported.

Eucalyptus—A drop of 3c. per pound on 70-75 percent material, and 4c. per pound on 80-85 percent was recorded in this market at the beginning of the month. Demand continues slow, but spot prices have hit a plateau, it is said. No further declines are anticipated as prices have continued to pressure profit margins.

Geranium—The market was steady after advances of two weeks ago. High level prices have caused some dealers to withdraw from the market until more realistic prices are achieved. However, the possibility that replacement costs may go even higher makes dealers reluctant to discount any material they may have on hand.

Hemlock—A weakening market since early May, hemlock remains at its previous quotation, $2.55 per pound.

Lemongrass—Source prices in India remain strong for forward shipment, according to trade sources. Although spot prices are unchanged for the moment, an upward trend may be expected to develop in the near future. Shipments are reported lagging due to shortage at primary source.

Heavy rains, said to have halted distillation operations, and unsettled political conditions, were given by the Cochin Lemongrass Oil Exporters' Association as reasons for the interrupted supply line in this market.

Orange—Citrus oils in general were quiet and unchanged from last report. The price of Florida orange oil was firmly quoted at 75c. per pound and ranged up to 90c.

Peppermint—The market held at previously reported levels, although sources indicate that price could go lower by the time the new crop is ready for shipment in a few weeks. A larger crop is in prospect for this year, which has served to weaken the market somewhat.

However, sources point out that the larger crop does not necessarily mean that the yield of oil will be greater. Varying weather conditions through the growing season determine the menthol content in peppermint, and specifications require that USP peppermint oil must yield not less than 5 percent of esters calculated as menthyl acetate, and not less than 50 percent of total menthol free and as esters.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This material continues to fluctuate in a rather narrow range with spot prices ranging from 43c. to 55c. per pound. Little change is reported in forward positions at primary center.

Rosemary—Surprisingly, this oil held to 97c. per pound on Spanish rosemary oil, according to report late in the week. However, the market is firm and expected to move up momentarily. Range of prices is from 97c. to $1.20 per pound.

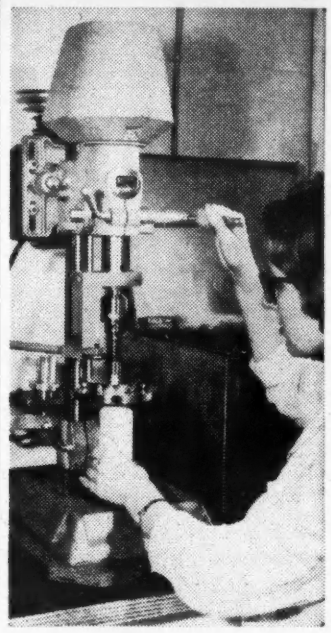
Sandalwood—The Indian market is strong, sources say, and possible further advances are in the offing. Dealers on spot recorded a 25c. per pound advance two weeks ago, and a $1 per pound advance three weeks ago. On this basis, it had been expected that the market would subside after reaching such a peak. This was not the case at the end of the week. How long consumer interest will be maintained at current high levels is the big question, sources say.

Spearmint—The market leveled off after a 10c. per pound decline in price two weeks ago. A veteran observer felt the market was basically strong despite the big crop reported this year. A whopping 34 percent increase in the crop was reported by the Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Board three weeks ago. Sources report little activity in the current market.

Tangerine—Seasonal demand has kept the market fairly firm, it was reported. The current listing for oil from Florida is $3.10 per pound.

The 1959-60 Spanish orange and tangerine crop will be about 50 million boxes, according to first estimates of officials at Valencia. This estimate includes 3.5 million boxes of tangerines and 1 million boxes of bitter oranges.

Orange and tangerine production amounted to 44.7 million boxes in 1958-59,



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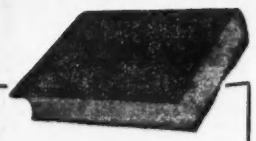
238 pages, 5½ x 8, 29 illustrations, 31 tables, $6.00



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Essential Oils

40 million boxes in 1957-58, and 15.4 million boxes in 1956-57.

Vetiver—Little trading activity was reported last week with the prices still up to their previously-quoted level. Bourbon continues at prices ranging from $12.75 to $16.00 per pound with Haitian ranging between $12.50 and $15.50 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—Sources reported that markets for citronella oil derivatives bear careful watching. The spot advances in both Java and Ceylon citronella oil prices may quickly be reflected in derivatives. The oil advanced fractionally early this month and derivatives followed close behind.

Linalool—Price levels on linalool and linalyl acetate have steadied after the rather steep declines of two weeks ago. Despite rumors of some strength developing in the Brazilian bois de rose market, the derivatives have remained weak.

Vanillin—The high prices of vanilla beans are felt by some sources to have stimulated sales of vanillin. In any case, trading has been vigorous as could be expected during the warm weather months.

Widespread use of vanilla flavoring in foods, ice cream, baked goods, and pudding assure a steady demand for products employing the synthetic as well as the natural materials.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Prices marked time under lack of consuming interest. Since offerings have been small from Indonesia, a continuation of an uptrend in prices is anticipated should the spot market come to life.

Ginger—A substantial amount of interest in Cochin and African gingers has narrowed stocks here, according to reports. Jamaica grades are steady and unchanged, while listings on Nigerian type remain at low levels and should be stocked.

Nutmegs—East India grades continue to work higher, it is reported. Better quantities of mace are moving slowly.

Pepper—The dealers remind us that the United States usually consumes some 15,000 tons of black pepper per month during September, October and November. They also say that monthly arrivals have been on the decline since April and that supplies will be difficult to secure for the next two months, at least. To top off all these discouraging factors, it was further pointed out that there is a good chance the market will be faced with a dock strike coming the end of September.

Because of these adverse conditions, it was reported that prices probably will continue to advance.

White pepper went a bit higher at source last week and the spot market is gradually climbing. Supplies are moderately good but there is no large quantity en route.

The information Service of India reports that more than 4,000 tons of pepper were exported from India during the first six months of this year. The United States topped all other importers with 1,087 tons, while the Soviet Union and Canada took the next largest quantities of 475 and 343 tons respectively. Internal Consumption of pepper for India is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 tons.

Vanilla Beans—Price has continued on the uptrend due to continued shortages during recent growing seasons. Buyers are reported to have been very active in bidding on the 1959-60 crop of vanilla beans, although the new crop is not scheduled for shipment before the first of the year. The result has been continued upward pressure on prices. Last price action in the market was a 75c per pound advance recorded by dealers two weeks ago to a level of $15.25 for both Bourbon and Mexican beans.

Hercules Is Backing

—Continued from page 5

which there are now approximately 700 different formulations in use by the paper and packaging industry.

Hercules markets over fifty types of resins that may become unintentional food additives under the food additives amendment. These include basic rosins, modified rosins, adducts, salts, and esters. All these products find wide use in the food packaging industry—in paper, can coatings, coatings for paper, cellophane and foil, rosin size, adhesives, and printing inks.

Most of the chemical materials under study by Hercules come in contact with food only as ingredients of packaging materials. Some of these chemicals, under certain conditions, can "migrate" from the package to food, although in most cases in amounts so small that radioactive tracer technics are required to detect such migration.

Experience, based on the long history of the use of these chemicals without known injury, would attest their essential safety. Nevertheless, even though essential safety has been unquestioned historically, it is Hercules' intention to provide users of these chemical materials with basic toxicological data which the FDA has indicated it will require for compliance with the law, the firm says.

Fluorspar and Compounds To Be Studied by Government

Bureau of Mines will conduct a research program this year and next on fluorspar and fluorine compounds at four of its experiment stations and field establishments.

Laboratory and pilot-plant research will continue on methods for producing cryolite, aluminum fluoride and other fluorine compounds directly from domestic low-grade siliceous or complex fluorine-bearing materials.

Complex barite-fluorspar ores in the southwestern states will be examined, and metallurgical research will stress development of feasible methods for recovering barite and fluorspar concentrates of commercial quality. Small-scale pilot-plant projects will study ways to treat such ores more efficiently.

Other related research on fluorine will involve development of basic information on the operating characteristics of the lignin sulfonate-sodium fluoride method of flotation for beneficiating complex fluorspar ores found in some eastern and southwestern states.

Flemming Named to Head Federal Radiation Council

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming has been named chairman of the Federal Radiation Council, the group set up by the President to keep himself and the general public posted on fall-out and other nuclear problems.

Members of the council, besides the HEW Secretary, are the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce.

DuPont Stockholders

—Continued from page 5

the senate for holding off on congressional tax action until the final decree is issued in the duPont-GM case.

The whole tax problem is an outgrowth of a supreme court decision in 1957 which said that duPont should divorce itself from General Motors.

Justice, in line with the court's ruling, has asked the federal courts to order duPont to divest itself of 63 million shares of GM stock it acquired in 1917 at an average cost of $2.10 a share.

The department's plan is to have duPont distribute its GM holdings to duPont stockholders at a ratio of one and a third shares of GM stocks to one share of duPont.

The Simpson bill, while seeing to it that duPont shareholders are not hurt taxwise by this forced distribution plan, includes a major concession to the Justice department.

It includes a provision to prevent the distributed stock from going back into the same hands which the court ruled were in violation of the antitrust laws.

Dow Unfurling Banner

—Continued from page 3

firm, the new product has been specially formulated for high detergency action to combat rust and corrosion.

Present intention of the firm is to test market the new brand in selected areas of the country.

According to a Dow spokesman, "We have been a major supplier of private label antifreeze for a number of years. We recently decided to test our own to increase our knowledge of the market and be in a better position to formulate future plans."

Dow will continue to supply the private label market, the spokesman indicated The extent to which the company develops a full-scale national brand program will be determined after the test market program is completed.

"We are concerned with this test market program only at this time," he said. "After we analyze the test results we will determine future plans."

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 50

agents, only sulfide ion will remove the metal from the chelate formed with **"Perma Kleer-80."**

With regard to applications, Refined says that **"Perma Kleer-80"** is used in many industries. In the textile industry **"Perma Kleer-80"** has been used in kier boiling, in optical bleaches, in white cotton processing, in the manufacture of wool and worsted, in dyestuffs of all varieties and peroxide bleaching. Furthermore, it finds application in soaps, detergents, germicides, commercial laundries, cosmetics and toiletries.

"Versenol 120," manufactured by Dow Chemical Company, is a solution of the trisodium salt of N-hydroxy-ethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid (HEDTA). It was developed by Dow to provide good control of iron in the alkaline range.

A light straw colored liquid, **"Versenol 120"** is said to be a broad spectrum-type chelating agent which will form chelates with most metals. It is stable to acids and alkalies even in boiling solutions, and is extremely soluble in caustic solutions. Dow states, however, that **"Versenol 120"** is not stable to oxidizing agents such as peroxide or permanganate; and it should not be used in large excesses since corrosion problems could arise if indiscriminate use were practiced.

Among its advantages, Dow claims that **"Versenol 120"** will chelate ferric iron up to a pH of 10.5; will chelate a greater weight of metal or metal salt per weight of agent because it has a small molecular weight and it will form 1:1 molar chelated with the metals.

There are several things which **"Versenol 120"** will not achieve, states Dow. It will not precipitate as the acid, and it will not revert, as do the condensed phosphates, under hot alkaline conditions.

Chemically Processed Oils

A new acquisition to the product line of Emery Industries, Inc., this year is **"Emtall 662."** Emery claims that their product, which is a low-cost distilled tall oil, has several desirable features such as: its 4 to 6 Gardner-Holdt color, its less than one percent unsaponifiable matter and its remaining liquid at low temperatures despite its 50 percent rosin content.

According to Emery, **"Emtall 662,"** by reason of its low odor level, its light color and unusually low unsaponifiable matter could be used as a low cost major raw material or as a low-cost blending material to be incorporated with higher cost raw materials used for the purpose of lowering overall material costs. It is said to be applicable in either instance in the manufacture of such products as liquid soaps, flake or bar soaps, cleaners, condensates, alkyd resins and esters.

The price of Emery's **"Emtall 662"** is listed at less than 7c. per pound, tank-cars, f.o.b., Nitro, West Virginia.

Degen Oil & Chemical Company also have put on the market within the year a chemically processed oil trade named **"Polytung Oil."** This is described as being a pure tung oil processed by a high temperature thermolizing operation. Degen claims that this processing system produces unusually good results in clear oil protective coatings or cold cut varnishes.

Among its properties, Degen states that **"Polytung Oil"** is miscible with many normal oil insoluble resins, and lends itself particularly well to fortifying plasticizers for vinyls, chlorinated rubber and cellulose coatings.

Werner G. Smith, Inc., manufactures a synthetic, low cloud oil trade named **"Smithol-25."** This light colored, synthetic fatty type oil is said to have such properties as a low pour point, low viscosity, superior wetting qualities and good adhesion to metal. Also, it is described as being easily sulfurized, sulfonated, chlorinated and chemically treated in other ways, without forming sludge, gum or sediment.

According to Smith, **"Smithol-25"** has such desirable advantages as not drying, resisting oxidation, and forming a continuous film on metal surfaces for which it is said to have an affinity. Smith claims that **"Smithol-25"** can replace sperm, lard, olive and other natural fatty oils for industrial uses. This is because of its low cloud point and pour point and the fact that it does not have the objectionable odor of some natural oils.

Smith states that **"Smithol-25"** finds applications in additives, textiles, leather, detergents, rubber and plastic extrusion, metal working, and as a replacement for sperm and lard oils.

Hooker Debenture Sale Of $25 Million Is Set

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has filed a statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission seeking registration of $25 million of convertible subordinated debentures due September 15, 1984.

The company proposes to offer the debentures for subscription by holders of its common stock of record September 15 on the basis of $100 principal amount of debentures for each thirty shares then held.

Net proceeds of the sale of the debentures will be added to the general funds of the company and will be available for general corporate purposes.

These funds, including retained earnings and depreciation allowances, will be used for financing of the company's expansion program, for additional working capital and for such other purposes as the Hooker management may decide.

Chemical Trade's Bills

—Continued from page 3

legislation conflicts with existing laws on the books and infringes on its jurisdiction.

ICC, however, is working with the sponsors of the measure—the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association—to re-phrase some of its sections. Both sides appear to feel that the problem can be quickly and amicably settled.

The Hill color additives bill approved by the senate contains two new sections. There is a new section 4 in S 2179, which reads as follows:

Safety the Factor

"The secretary shall not list a color additive under this section for a proposed use unless the data before him establish that such use, under conditions of use specified in the regulations will be safe:

"Provided, however, that a color additive shall be deemed to be suitable and safe for the purpose of listing under this subsection for use generally in or on food while there is a published finding of the secretary declaring such substance exempt from the term 'food additives' because of its being generally recognized by qualified experts as safe for its intended use, as provided in section 201 (s)."

A fourth paragraph has been added to section 5, which says that the HEW Secretary, in determining whether a color additive is safe or not, shall consider:

"The availability of any practicable methods of analysis for determining the identity and quantity of (1) the pure dye and all intermediates and other impurities contained in such color additives, (2) such additives in or on any article of food, drugs, or cosmetics, (3) any substance formed in or on such articles because of the use of such additives."

Emery Acids Boom

—Continued from page 8

and "Emolein" diesters for jet engine lubricants.

The new installation will use the same basic process as the existing plant, but will take advantage of numerous modifications which have been developed and installed in the existing plant.

In the Emery ozone oxidation process, the double bond of oleic acid is attacked by the ozone, cleaving the chain to yield a C_9 dibasic acid, azelaic, and a C_9 monobasic acid, pelargonic.

According to Emery, substantial new usage of both azelaic and pelargonic has developed in the field of jet engine lubrication. Diesters of both these acids have been developed that meet the stringent requirements of this application. Future increased consumption of jet lubricants appears assured. Added to the already large military demand, commercial airline consumption has just begun.

Still further expansion of azelaic and pelargonic acid facilities will be planned in close coordination with future increases in demand.

House Gets Behind

—Continued from page 4

these provisions be kept in the bill. The two legislative bodies agreed to take the matter to a senate-house conference.

Both bills are the outgrowth of supreme court decisions earlier this year which permitted the states to tax the income of inter-state companies, even though the business transacted was clearly in the realm of interstate commerce.

In one ruling, the high court held that a state had this authority whether or not an interstate concern had an office within the taxing state.

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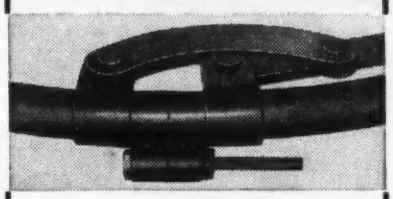

Providing the convenience which has made the lever type ring so popular, and the positive security of the bolted ring which is so essential.

The only locking ring which combines both of these features.

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8—300 Gallon Baker-Perkins, Size 18, Type VIII/H, Class BS-ORD., C.I. Jacketed Shell & Ends, Overlapping Reverse Duplex Blades (with removable Serrated Shoes) 30 H.P. Gen. Elec. Motor Drives 3/60/440/900 r.p.m. Tilt by Vickers Hydraulic Pump & 3 H.P. direct connected Motors. Drive Shaft—262 R.P.M., Blades (front & rear)—40 R.P.M.; Location: Clinton, Iowa.

Note: These Shredders are of late design, in VERY GOOD CONDITION and priced VERY LOW, before removal.

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1—500 gallon Pfaudler glass lined jacketed and agitated reactor.
1—400 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated reactor.
1—Buflovak 24" x 36" double drum dryer, chrome plated.
1—7500 gallon steel pressure tank, 320 PSI.
1—#6 Mikro atomizer, stainless steel.
1—Sharples Super-D-Canter By-14.
1—Sturtevant 450 cu. ft. stainless steel rotary blender.
2—Stokes 20 shelf vacuum shelf dryers 40" x 44".
1—1½' x 16' Hersey steel hot air rotary dryer.
3—1000, 1200, 2000# steel ribbon blenders.
1—10 cu. ft. stainless steel conical blender.
2—30" x 30" Allis Chalmers gyratory box sifters.
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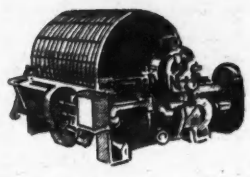
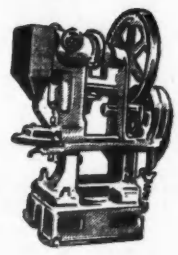
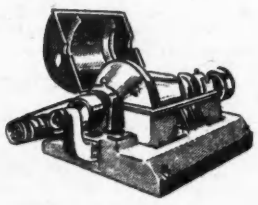


Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter 4' x 4' with stainless Screens; Oliver Pre-Coat Filters 3' x 2' Monel Drums with accessories; S.S. Rot. Vac. Filter 5'3" x 8'; Conkey-Goslin-Birmingham 44" x 48" Rotary Vacuum Dewaterer, complete.

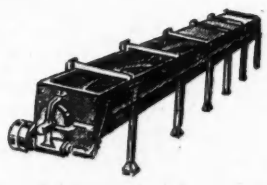
Stokes Single Punch Tablet Presses, Model Numbers "E", "T" and "R". Colton Single Punch Tablet Presses, Models "4½", "26", "216", "5½", "340". Stokes Rotary Presses, Models RD4, "BB", "DD2", "DDS2", "RD3", "RD1". Colton Rotary Presses, No. 10-35.

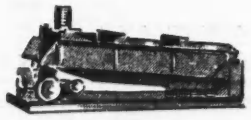




Bird Continuous Conical Centrifuge 18" x 28" solid conical bowl; Bird Stainless Continuous Conical Bowl Centrifuge; 24" x 38"; 20 HP Bird Continuous Centrifuge; 36" x 50" with 30 HP motor; Vapor Tight.

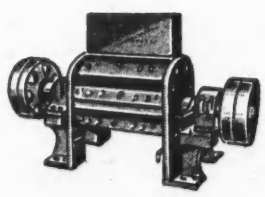
Four Crystallizers with Cooling Jackets for brine; 24" wide, 21" deep and 12' long; Bar type continuous agitator.

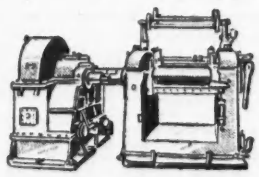




Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters; 40" x 54" to 40" x 120", others: Robinson 4 Separation Sifter, 30" x 102" with 3 HP motor. Patterson Gyrocentric Sifter, Stainless, 20" x 48"; 3 HP. Tyler Hummer Vibratory Screen, 4' x 5' with V16 Power Unit.

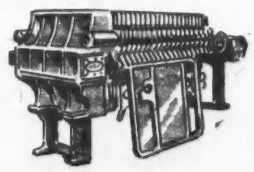
Ball & Jewell Stainless 6 Knife Rotary Cutters; 16" wide. Abbe Size 00 Rotary Cutter; 2 HP. Whitin Stainless Rotary Cutters, Cylinder 15" x 16"; 12" knives. Utility Rubber Stock Cutter, 5 HP.





F-B 14"x30" Rubber or Plastic Mills.
Stokes & Colton Pre-Form Presses.
Utility Rubber Stock Cutter.
Leominster Rapid Plastic Granulator.
Ball & Jewell & Abbe Rotary Cutters.

Shriver and Sperry FILTER PRESSES from 12" to 42"; Plate and Frame in Cast Iron, Ni-Resist, Stainless, Aluminum, Nickel and Wood Chambers; SPECIAL: Shriver 36" JACKETED Press.



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4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
12—Sperry 36" plate & frame Filters, rubber covered, cast iron, and wood.
5—8' dia. x 24' rubber lined Crystallizers.

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2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
2—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

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6—2000 to 5200 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

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1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, ⅞" shell.
1—Renn 6' x 60' Rotary Kiln, ⅝" shell.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage 8' 6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

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7—Dorr Thickeners: 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
65—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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Day Pony Mixer, 2 gal. Change-Can. ½ HP 1 phase gearhead motor drive.
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1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal., G.L. jktd., agitated.
20—COLUMNS 3' to 12'6" dia. bubble cap plates, stainless lined and steel.
50—PRESSURE VESSELS horizontal & vertical up to 40,000 gal. @ 50 to 350 PSI.
1—FLETCHER 30" stainless Centrifugal.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 11'x155'; 9'x100'; 8'x115'; 8'x50'; 6'6"x60'.
5—RUGGLES COLES Dryers, 8'8"x70', 7'x50'.
3—ROTARY DRYERS 5'x45', 38"x27', 2'x28'.
3—ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS Link Belt steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
2—STEAM TUBE DRYERS: 6'x50' & 6'x25'.
1—RAYMOND 4 Roll High Side Mill.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Pressure Filters.

SHARPLES C27 VAPORTITE SUPER-D-HYDRATOR, 316 STAINLESS STEEL
6 Automatic Cycle Timers; Solenoid, Rinse and 3 Way Diversion Valves; 40 HP X.P. Motor—Slight Use—Like New.

2—OLIVER 5'3"x3' Precoat Filters 316 S.S.
100—CUPRO-NICKEL & ADMIRALTY Heat Exchangers; 100 to 5200 sq. ft.
50—STEEL Heat Exchangers: 358; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420; 7500 sq. ft.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24"x20' Crystallizers.
3—B&W BOILERS 1296HP, Sect. Hdr., 275 PSI and intermediate sizes.
1—EDGEMORE BOILER 25000#/hr., 450 PSI.
1—SWENSON 480 sq. ft. rubber lined Evap.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4'x6', 4'x8'.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 15"x8"; 20"x12"; 24"x18"; motor driven.
200—CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS up to 12,000 GPM @ 25' to 900' head, X.P. motor driven.
1—BIRD 32"x52" S.S. Centrifuge.
1500—Recorders, Controllers & Indicators.

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1—Bird 36" x 50", continuous, Steel Bowl.
10—Sharples #6 & #16 Super Centrifuges, Stainless & Steel Bowls.
1—DeLaval #600 Separator.
1—Sharples Nozzlejecter, 15 HP.
1—12" Stainless Basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" Steel Basket.
1—Fletcher 30" Steel Basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Steel Basket.
1—AT&M 36" Rubber Basket.
1—Hepworth 40" Steel Basket.
2—Tolhurst 40" Steel Baskets.
1—Tolhurst 40" Bronze Basket.
1—Bird 40" Rubber Covered Basket.
1—Fletcher 40" Stainless Basket.
1—Bird 40" Stainless Basket.
1—AT&M 48" Stainless Basket only.
2—International Model FS-3, Bronze Baskets.

CRYSTALLIZERS

3—Swenson Walker 30' continuous, Steel.

ATMOSPHERIC ROTARY DRYERS

1—30" x 12' Aluminum Shell.
1—Vulcan 4' x 30'.
1—Link Belt 6'4" x 24".
2—Vulcan 7' x 80'.
3—Louisville 8' x 50', Stainless Shells.

VACUUM DRYERS

1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary.
1—Devine 10 shelf, 40" x 43".
3—Buffalo 20 shelf, 60" x 80".
1—Devine 3 shelf, 14" x 14".
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary.

ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS OR FLAKERS

2—Devine 48" x 108", Single Drum.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", Double Drum.
1—Buflovak 48" x 28", Bronze, Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 24" x 36", Single Drum.

DRYING OVENS AND FURNACES

1—American Sterilizer, 3' x 2' x 3', electric.
1—Precision Sterilizer, 18" x 18" x 18", electric.
1—Hudson Heat Treating Furnace size 4, gas.

DIALYZERS

2—Brosite Machine Co., Steel and Stainless Leaves.

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1—Harris 3' dia. x 8½' high, Stainless.
1—Condenser Service 5' dia. x 6' high, Stainless, 120 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak Stainless, 250 sq. ft.

FILTER PRESSES

2—Shriver 12" x 12", Cast Iron.
6—Shriver & Sperry 18" x 18", Cast Iron.
4—Sperry 24" x 24", Cast Iron.
2—Sperry & Shriver, 30" x 30", Cast Iron.
1—Shriver 36" x 36", Cast Iron.
3—Skelatons, 18" x 18", 24" x 24", 32" x 32", 36" x 36".
1—Sperry 24" x 24", Aluminum.

SWEETLAND FILTERS

2—#7 Sweetland Filters.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters.
3—#12 Sweetland Filters.

ROTARY FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8', 130 sq. ft.
1—Conkey 3' dia., 27 sq. ft.
1—Oliver Precoat 5'3" x 3', Rubber covered.

PRESSURE FILTERS

1—Sparkler 33-S-28, 151 sq. ft., Stainless.
3—Niagara 36H-110-3, 1110 sq. ft., Stainless.

FILLING MACHINES

1—Stokes & Smith G-1.
1—National Model H Type M.
2—Rodgers Model 104.
1—Standard Knapp Case Packer.
1—Rodgers 8A Paste Filler.

INERT GAS GENERATOR

1—Kemp Size 3 MITHE, 3000 cfm.

CONDENSERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS

9—Struthers Wells, 20 sq. ft., Stainless.
2—Western, 28 sq. ft., Stainless.
2—Devine, 40 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
2—Devine, 60 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
4—Killebrew & Struthers Wells, 65 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Whitlock, 90 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Devine, 90 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Devine, 115 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Struthers Wells, 115 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Alco, 157 sq. ft., Stainless.
5—Karbate, 187 sq. ft.
1—Western, 250 sq. ft., Stainless.
5—Struthers Wells, 275 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 315 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Vogt, 352 sq. ft., Stainless.
6—Alco, 360 sq. ft., Steel.
1—General American, 370 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—S. & K., 400 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Western, 430 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 500 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 536 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Acme, 594 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Nooter, 786 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Downington, 850 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Buflovak, 1080 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Vulcan, 1220 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Croll-Reynolds Barometric type 52-B, neoprene lined, 4'4" x 14'.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

1—H.P.M. Steeping Press, 88 tons.
1—H.P.M. Steeping Press, 63 tons.
1—Lab. Hyd. Press 8" x 8".

KETTLES—REACTORS

1—Pfaudler 2 gal. glass lined, jacketed.
1—Patterson Kelly 50 gal., Steel, jacketed.
2—Dopp 80 gal., Steel, jacketed.
2—Dopp 150 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal., hastelloy C, jacketed.
1—Walter 500 gal., stainless, jacketed, agitated.
1—650 gal., steel, jacketed, 150 psi.
4—Buflovak 750 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
2—Patterson 1000 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
1—Blaw-Knox 1000 gal., Stainless, jacketed, agitated.
6—Struthers Wells 2000 gal., Stainless, jacketed, agitated.
1—Newman 3000# Steel, jacketed, agitated Crutcher.

LABELERS

5—World, National and Ermold Semi-Automatic, motor driven.

PEBBLE AND JAR MILLS

1—Abbe 3'9" x 3'6" silex lined Pebble Mill.
1—Abbe 4' x 5' silex lined Pebble Mill.
1—Abbe 5' x 6' silex lined Pebble Mill.
2—Abbe #1 Eureka Jar Mills, 9 gal.
1—Abbe double Jar Mill 2.6 gal. each.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill .8 pint each.

CRUSHERS—PULVERIZERS

1—Jeffrey 18" x 18" single roll Crusher, 10 HP.
1—Fitz Mill model D, Stainless, 7½ HP.
4—Jeffrey 8" x 15", 12" x 20", Hammer Mills.
1—Williams #1 Heavy Duty Hammer Mill, 30 HP.
1—Fairbanks Morse Hammer Mill, 15 HP.
1—Schutte type F Hammer Mill, 50 HP.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, 5 HP.
1—Raymond #00 Screen Mill, 10 HP.
5—Day, Kent and Mead Cage & Disc Mills.
2—Day 18" dia. Pressure type Ointment Mills.
2—Stokes 8" dia. Drug Mills, ½ HP.

MIXERS

1—55 gal. Drum Rolling, ¾ HP.
2—Day #9 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 gal.
2—Day #6 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 100 gal.
1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM double arm, vacuum, 150 gal., 60 HP.
1—Day #1 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 10 gal.
1—Baker Perkins #14 double arm, 50 gal.
16—Day, Horizontal, Powder; 200, 400, 600, 1000 and 1500#.
1—10 cu. ft. "V" type Stainless, 2 HP.
1—Sprout Waldron 7000#, Horizontal, Powder, jacketed.
1—Robinson 10,000# Horizontal, powder, jacketed.
2—Abbe Aluminum, Horizontal, 400 and 1000#.
3—McClellan 1 cu. ft., Stainless, Conical.
1—Stokes 200#, granulating.
1—Ross 50 gal., Mammoth Change Can.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP Stainless Home Mixer.

PUMPS

12—Nash Hytor Vacuum; #7, #2, #TS7, and #1251.
2—Stokes Microvac 10 and 115 cfm.
10—Moyno, Rubber, Steel and Stainless, 1" to 4".
12—Proportioning; Roy, Lapp, Hills-McKenna, 75 gph to 705 gph, Stainless.
17—Durco Centrifugal; 1" to 4"; Duriron, Durimet, Chlorimet.
11—LaBour Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
7—Taber Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
3—Lawrence Vertical Centrifugal; 2½" x 1½", Stainless.
5—Worthite Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
5—Oliver Centrifugal; 2" to 5", Olivite.
4—Quimby Centrifugal; 1" to 2", Rubber and Lead.
5—Wilfley Centrifugal; 4", Haveg.
23—Worthington, I. R., Deming, Dayton-Dowd; Centrifugal and Rotary; Iron and Bronze; 1" to 8".

VIBRATING SIFTERS

3—Robinson Triple Deck 30" x 104".
2—Rotex Double Deck 40" x 84".
3—Rotex Single Deck 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Single Deck 40" x 84", Stainless.
4—Sprout Waldron Single Deck 40" x 84", Stainless.
1—Link Belt Single Deck, 3' x 8'.
1—Allis Chalmers Multiple Deck, Low Head.

TABLET PRESSES

2—Stokes DDS2, DD2, Rotary, 7½ HP.
1—Kux model 15-25, Rotary, 5 HP.
1—Colton model 10-35, Rotary, 2 HP.
5—Stokes Single Punch, models R, T, F.

TANKS

1—Haveg 1500 gal., Horizontal, 15 psi.
1—1000 gal., Stainless, Vertical, Closed.
1—500 gal., Stainless, Vertical, Closed.
1—200 gal., Stainless, Horizontal.
1—Pfaudler 60 gal., Glass lined, vacuum.
1—2000 gal., Steel, Vertical, Mixing.
1—4000 gal., Steel, Horizontal, 150 psi.
1—6000 gal., Steel, Horizontal, 75 psi.

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JUST PURCHASED

1—Link-Belt #604-18 roto-louvre dryer, 6'4" dia. x 18' long.

1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" x 20'.

4—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jktd., sigma blade mixers, 25 HP.

2—1850 gal. T316 SS reactors, jkt. & agit.

1—1400 gal. T304 SS kettle, jacket, 5 HP XP agit.

1—750 gal. T304 SS clad reactor, jacket, 10 HP agit.

2—500 gal. T316 SS reactors, jacketed, 7 1/2 HP, agit.

1—350 gal. T304 SS reactor, vacuum, Jkt. & 3 HP, agit.

24—Sharples #16 Super centrifugals, inconel.

IN STOCK

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
24—Sharples #16 super centrifugals, Inconel Bowls, covers, 3 HP. TEFC motors.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
2—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 18" x 28", T304 SS or steel.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
4—Baker Perkins #15-VI-BBC, 100 gal., sigma, jktd., 25 HP.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—8' dia. x 125' long Kiln, ⅝" shell (2) tires.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ⅝" shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ⅝" shell, indirect-direct, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

MILLS

1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
1—Mikro #4TH, 50 HP, stirrup hammers.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond 66" 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

STAINLESS VALUES AT ORANGE, TEXAS

2—1850 gal. T316 SS reactors, jkt. & agit.
2—Read T304 SS weigh hoppers, 11'10" x 10'5" x 10'2", plus hopper bottom.
5—1850 gal. T316 SS vert. tanks w/agit. (some with jackets).
1—1100 gal. T316 SS vert. tanks.
4—Buffalo T316 SS blowers, 5600 cfm.
1—Alco T316 SS pressure leaf filter, 110 sq. ft.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

3—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP, 1750/500.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz. still kettle.
2—1,850 gal. reactors, jkt. & agit. T316 SS.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—110" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
3—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vac.
2—20" dia. stainless steel columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
2—48" dia. bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high (evaporator bodys).
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
1—Sharples #16P, pressurtite, T304 SS.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,200 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical.
2—1,100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

2—Condensers 1450, 1200 sq. ft., T316 SS.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 427, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 48, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10". Flanged valves, globe or gate.
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.

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1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 630 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 500 sq. ft.

2—Condenser Service SS heat exchangers, 350 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger 350 sq. ft.

9—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 230 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 170 sq. ft.

16—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 145 sq. ft. (NEW).

2—Patterson 1020 sq. ft. steel heat exchanger.

8—Struthers Wells steel heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

1—Vulcan type 347 SS bubble cap column, 4' x 18 trays.

1—Vulcan type 316 SS bubble cap column, 42" x 12 trays.

1—Vulcan type 316 SS bubble cap column, 3' x 7 trays.

1—Vulcan type 316 SS bubble cap column, 36" x 8 plates.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 36H-110-3.

1—Blaw-Knox steel bubble cap column, 36" x 24 trays (NEW).

1—Tolhurst 40" suspended type 316 SS centrifuge, perforated basket, complete with motor and plow.

4—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuges, complete with perforated baskets and motors.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 510-28.

1—Sweetland #3 Stainless Steel Filter.

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

1—Oliver type 316 SS rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3' x 4', complete.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter, 3' x 3', (NEW).

8—Alco SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal. complete with agitators and drives.

1—Edgemoor type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

1—Buflovak SS jacketed 500 gal. reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed kettle, 3500 gal., 7' dia. x 12' high, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turn coil, complete with agitator, drive and coils.

1—Pfaudlertype 316 SS 150 gal. jacketed reactor, complete with impeller type agitator, drive and baffle.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. SS jacketed autoclave, 225 gal., 250 psi jacket and 250 psi internal.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. SS jacketed autoclave, 125 gal., 250 psi jacket and 250 psi internal.

2—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. SS pressure tanks, 300 and 100 gal., 250 psi.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with anchor type agitator and drive.

1—Baker Perkins 5 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, Size 8, Type CE, complete with motor and drive.

2—Baker Perkins SS 100 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixers.

1—Baker Perkins, Size 16 TRM, 150 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, complete with motor and drive.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS batch blenders, (NEW).

1—Buflovak type 316 SS single drum dryer 48" x 84", complete.

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4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'—$1050.00 ea.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames—$1950.00 ea.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.—$2500.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new—$3200.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D—$1500.
15—new Nordstrom 4" brass Plug Valves—$125.00 ea.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 33-S-9. Like new—$3500.
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OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—S.S. 316, 3' x 6 Complete (1954).
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel, Susp; 40" Steel Heresite Lined.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1¼" Rubber Covered Frames.
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Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
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MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
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Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
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1—Wolf 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Blender.
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1—Tolhurst 30" S. S. Cent. Mch.
1—Day Imperial 150 gal. Jack. Mixer.
5—Jeffrey & Williams Hammer Mills.
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Day 20 gal. Monel Jack. Sigma Blade Mixer.
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Rotex #42 Sifter 40" x 84", 2 Surface.
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 49

southeast, up ½ cent. Refined oil was raised to 15c. tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Market turned easier declining ⅛c. per pound. Crude was offered at 9⅜c. tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for nearby delivery. Refined salad was lower at 11⅝c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in July was placed at 5,852 tankcars against 6,326 in June and 5,125, July last year. Total for 10 months (October through July), was reported at 59,001 tankcars compared with 52,128 for the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 10,703 tankcars at the end of July against 9,619 a year ago.

Tung—Active consumer interest kept this market firm. Tankcars were generally held at 24¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were raised to 25¾c. to 26¼c. spot, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil trading has improved and reported on the basis of 22¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that inventory management and disposition operations for tung oil acquired by the CCC under the price support program for tung nuts are being transferred from the Cincinnati to the Dallas CSS Commodity Office, effective September 1.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was reported light. Stocks on spot ranged from 67c. to 72c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were stronger, up $10 per ton. Prompt was quoted at $215 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Tone of market was easy and bulk of moderate sales were reported at ⅛c. less. Yellow grease was sold at 5⅜c. to 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered as to quantity and choice white from 6⅜c. to 6½c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was limited to actual needs. Market was easier. Cash lard was nominal at 7.82c. per pound, drums,

Tallow—Market continued unsettled with light sales reported at slightly lower prices. Bleachable fancy moved at 6¼c. to 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to quantity. Prime was more or less nominal at 6c. to 6⅛c.; special, 5¾c. to 5⅞c.; No. 1, 5⅜c. to 5½c. same basis. Export interest continued slow. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 7⅞c. to 8c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 6⅝c., bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for new crop meal was still spotty. Prices of 41 percent meal have been adjusted to $55 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $54, Alabama and $56, Georgia, Alabama, September through December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Spot demand was brisk but most crushers are short on supplies for nearby. September was quoted at $66 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis for 34 percent extracted metal. Some crushers are quoting as high as $68.50 for other forward positions as far ahead as December. Shipping directions tax the crushers capacity to handle them. It may be several days on present restricted crushing schedules before the market becomes comfortably supplied even with backlogs of flaxseed increasing at a rapid pace. Old process 32 percent expeller meal remained strong at $72.50 per ton, August-September delivery, and $74.50 October-December.

Soybean Meal—This market has declined about 50c. a day last week. This jittery condition prevails because of the two diametrically opposite schools of thought on the ultimate production for the 1959 soybean crop. Meal 44 percent meal, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur dropped to $52.50 per ton for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Fears of a dock strike has resulted in improved consumers interest in replacements for prompt and later requirements. Increased trading has taken place in the last 10 days according to sources. Carnauba grades continued on a firm basis on spot due to better demand, combined with the strong position of the Brazilian market. Offers for shipment from there were limited and held at the price support levels. Ouricury was easier and declined 2c. per pound on spot. Refined pure was quoted at 78c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity. Candelilla was spotty at unchanged prices. Crude and refined beeswas was unchanged and quite steady.

Lindane Tolerance Asked

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., has filed a pesticide petition with Food and Drug Administration seeking a tolerance of ten parts per million for residues of lindane in or on the fat of meat from cattle, goats, hogs and sheep.

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AGAR—50 bls, Duche Uni Gum Corp., Pusan.
20 bbls, Barcelona
ALBUMIN—300 bgs, P A Gaynar & Co, Rotterdam
ALUM—193 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM BROMIDE—1 cs, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, London
ALUMINUM POWDER—699 dms, Glasgow
AMBER OIL—15 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—110 bgs, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—17 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
20 dms, Dye Specialties Inc, Liverpool
4 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
11 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
27 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
53 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
14 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
50 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, H Heide, Port Sudan
550 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
485 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Port Sudan
485 bgs, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Dakar
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
100 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Durban
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
AVOCADO PEAR OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
BARIUM SULFATE—325 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—26 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
22 bls, R B Willson, Progreso
63 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons & Co, Paranauga
71 bgs, Puerto Plata
43 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
94 bgs, Tampico
30 bbls, Cap Haitien
BENZOIN GUM—6 cs, Merchants Export Import Co, Bangkok
44 bdls, Meer Corp, Singapore
36 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—12 dms, L A Champon & Co, Manaus
20 dms, J E DeSouza Co, Manaus
1 dm, Sterling Bank, Manaus
4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
BONE BLACK—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BUTTONLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
CADIUM OXIDE—50 dms, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
600 bgs, Antwerp
CANANGA OIL—4 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Singapore
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CAPRYLIC ACID—50 dms, Banta Corp, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
165 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
CASEIN—1,599 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
500 bgs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Rotterdam
150 bgs, First Spice Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
617 bgs, Hamburg
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—191 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
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268 bls, A G Dunn, Saigon
1,465 bls, Bank of California, Saigon
167 bls, A G Dunn, Saigon
1,067 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Saigon
273 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—114 bgs, Herbst Bros, Cap Haitien
CASTOR OIL—280 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
150 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
150 tons, Salvador
CELERY SEED—60 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseille
CETYL BROMIDE—4 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—300 bgs, Bordeaux
CHLORINATED RUBBER—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
3 dms, George Uhe Co, Galle
5 dms, Marseille
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
CLOVE—500 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tamatave
100 bgs, Kemp Day & Co, Tamatave
281 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Tamatave
440 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—33 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
COCONUT OIL—111 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
1,660 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
787 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
300 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
CORN STARCH—400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
1,680 bgs, Rotterdam
2,400 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, Barcelona
CUMIN SEED—399 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, D Young, Kobe
400 cs, Sfax
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—200 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Yokohama
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
112 bgs, Wm H Schell, Singapore
63 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
DEGRAS—55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
50 dms, Midwest Overseas Trading Corp, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—165 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
652 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
430 bgs, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—17 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
53 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
28 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
19 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
36 dms, Organic Chemical Corp, Genoa
EARTH COLORS—500 bgs Naftone Inc, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rio de Janeiro
28 dms, Fries Bros, Sydney
EUPHORBIA—66 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
FERRIC SULFATE—90 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—4,348 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Chimbote
GALL, OX—4 dms, Wilson Lab, Buenaventura
GALLNUTS—370 bgs, Mersin
GARLIC OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
GARNETLAC—160 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—45 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Hamburg
22 bgs, Onxy Oil & Chemical Co, Hamburg
GINGER—31 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
GLUE—200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
8 dms, M Corbett & Co, Bordeaux
8 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
300 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID—2 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tamatave
2,250 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
1,500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
250 bgs, National City Bank, Tamatave
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
250 bgs, J E Potter Co, Tamatave
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wedeman Godknecht, Genoa
1,320 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
GYPSUM, CRUDE—14,355 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,507 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
HAKELIVER OIL—100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINE — 4 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Genoa
2 dms, International Chemical Corp, Genoa
HOOF & HORNMEAL—880 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Fortaleza
HYDROACETIC ACID—5 dms, Liverpool
IMFERON—53 cs, Lakeside Lab, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—100 bbls, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
352 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—50 bgs, Grace National Bank, Manaus
5 cs, Barranquilla
IRON OXIDE—23 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
ISOVALERIC ACID—5 djns, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—551 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
66 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
124 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
66 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
61 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LABDANUM OIL—1 cs, Barcelona
LACTOSE—53 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
LAVANDIN OIL—10 dms, Bertrand Freres, Cannes
5 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille
LEMON OIL—8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—27 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
28 dms, George Uhe Co, Cochin
6 dms, A Verley & Co, Cochin
LIME OIL—6 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—560 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Timaru
LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
560 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
LYCOPODIUM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Yokohama
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—100 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—20 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MENTHOL—63 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
20 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Muroran
13 cs, Kono Import Corp, Santos
28 dms, Marseille
METHYLCELLULOSE—54 bgs, F H Cone, Hamburg
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MYROBALANS—2,460 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Visakhapatham
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
2,143 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,106 bgs, Denimex Development Co, Gdynia
NAPHTHOL—7 dms, Wedeman & Gorknecht, Bremen
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE—800 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Yokohama
NUTMEG—25 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Port of Spain
OAKMOSS EXTRACT—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
OENANTHOL—40 dms, Rhodia Inc, Marseille
OITICICA OIL—250 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
85 tons, Fortaleza
OLEYL CETYL ALCOHOL—26 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—73 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
96 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
46 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
25 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
52 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
49 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
21 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tarragona
25 dms, National City Bank, Seville
OPIUM—100 chts, Calcutta
PALM OIL—405 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—187 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hamburg
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
25 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—30 dms, A Verley & Co, Penang
PECTIN—81 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
210 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
373 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
1,400 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—35 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
140 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,920 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
275,932 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
190,831 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
138,862 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
129,796 bbls, Suntide Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—20 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Hamburg
200 bgs, Argus Chemical Co, Hamburg
6,666 bgs, Rotterdam
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
25 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
10 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—400 bgs, Marubeni Iida Inc, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—170 cs, Hamburg
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—760 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
760 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Kobe
544 bgs, Miny Corp, Genoa
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—18 dms, B T Chemo Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—170 dms, Carus Chemical Co, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—60 dms, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—110 bls, P H Petry, Puna
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,080 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Bcenos Aires
1,092 bgs, First Natoinal Chicago, Buenos Aires
1,800 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULFATE—7 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
R-SALT—5 dms, D C Andrews, Genoa
RAPESEED OIL—384 tons, Smith Weihman Co, Karlshamn
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bangkok
40 bgs, Meer Corp, Calcutta
RUTILE SAND—8,023 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—44 dms, Meer Corp, Sydney
SAGO FLOUR—111 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SALICYL-AZO-SULFAPYRIDINE—40 dms, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD OIL—2 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, London
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Calcutta
10 cs, Givaudan Corp, Calcutta
5 cs, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
7 cs, Agriscent Corp, Bombay
SAPONIN—9 cs, Duncan Fox & Co, San Antonio
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—150 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SENNA PODS—75 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SESAME OIL—20 cs, Bohea Trading Co, Kobe
75 cs, Summit Import Corp, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—265 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SOAPBARK—616 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODA, CAUSTIC—36 dms, B T Chemo Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—25 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM ALUMINATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—625 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—4 dms, Block Drug Co, Hamburg
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—150 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—250 dms, Rotterdam
STYRAX—51 cs, Meer Corp, Izmir
TALC—455 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
400 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
640 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,218 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
894 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
744 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
2,128 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
6,600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Keelung
75 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
560 bgs, Bangkok
TETRAALKYLTHIOPHOSPHATE—20 cans, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THIOUREA—400 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Kobe
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—2,400 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—15 cs, Barranquilla
4 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, La Libertad
5 dms, H Weber & Co, La Libertad
TONKA BEANS—60 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
20 cs, Anglo American Hides Co, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—10 cs, Khorramshahr
TUNG OIL—139 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Buenos Aires
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,988 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—66 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Tamatave
19 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
11 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tamatave
13 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Marseille
40 cs, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
15 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Cristobal
47 cs, G M Fakra, Tamatave
110 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
47 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
53 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
45 cs, Tamatave
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, Roubechez Inc, Marseille
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—230 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC WHITE—400 bgs, Antwerp

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—630 bgs, Mefford Chemical Co, Rotterdam
BARIUM CHLORIDE—150 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
CUTTLEFISH BONE—175 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Kobe
EARTH COLORS—220 bgs, Castelazo & Associates, Rotterdam
440 bgs, H Hartry, Rotterdam
HOOF & HORNMEAL—300 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio Grande
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Antwerp
MOLASSES—6,527 tons, National Molasses Co, Manzanillo
MONTAN WAX—40 bgs, Hostawax Co, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,204 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
1,360 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TITANIUM PIGMENTS—600 bgs, Ampruf Paint Co, Kobe
TRICHLORETHYLENE—50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL—3,237 tons, Publicker Co, Pimental
ALUMINUM SULFATE—230 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—600 bgs, Liverpool
1,045 bgs, Glasgow
BONE—500 bgs, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—667 bgs, Baugh & Sons, Karachi
898 bgs, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC — 1,800 bgs, Swiss Bank, Havre
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Phila National Bank, Melbourne
500 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
827 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Gdynia
CLAY, CHINA—11,160 tons, Fowey
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Liverpool
GELATIN—500 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
GLUE—500 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—24,941 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
23,085 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
NAPHTHA—145,468 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Point a Pierre
NAPHTHALENE—648 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—82 dms, Phila National Bank, Malaga
PEATMOSS—507 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
PYRIDINE—138 dms, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
2,983 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
2,162 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM CYANIDE—300 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
SODIUM SULFATE—3,000 bgs, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Brown Bros, Itajai
1,500 bgs, Brown Bros, Henrique Lage
784 bgs, Brown Bros, Kohsichang
1,100 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TRICHLORETHYLENE—200 dms, Gothenburg
VANILLA BEANS—76 cs, Tampico
ZINC OXIDE—600 bgs, London
ZIRCON SAND—3,000 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—1,412 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Amsterdam
CASEIN—500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
120 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—749 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Iloilo
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
DEXTRIN—42 bgs, Amsterdam
EARTH COLORS—225 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHMEAL—300 tons, Marine Midland Trust Co, Callao
750 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
FORMIC ACID—40 dms, P W Bellingall, Bremen
GELATIN—40 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GUAR GUM—550 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
KELPMEAL—400 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Bergen
600 bgs, Berger & Rute, Stavanger
LOCUST BEAN GUM—350 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—18 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,788 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
696 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
6,500 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Surabaya
NUTMEG—12 bgs, Port of Spain
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—514 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires

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